FOR BEST HORSES AND DOGS
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP.
It cures Mange, destroys Parasites on animals, improves the coat, and prevents unpleasant odour. Specially useful against Grease, Heel or Mud Fever on Horses, and to keep Flies away.
USED IN HER MAJESTY'S KENNELS.
In 1 and 2-lb. Jars, 1s. and 2s. each; 4 and 7-lb. Tins, 3s. and 5s. each (English rates).
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,734—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1896.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 4 P.M.
P.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th July,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th "
P.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "
P.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.I. ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	21st "
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "
P.I. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.I. PENINSULAR	6297	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
P.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
P.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
P.I. INDIA	3000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

The Steamers marked P. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked P.M.I., proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	.....	2,841	500	1st Aug. 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE ON BOARD SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	.....	2,705	350	21st July 1896.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Felinger	4,255	350	21st Aug. 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 6, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. GIAVA.....21st July 1896.
S. S. ARCHIMEDE.....18th Aug. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500.	Rs. 300.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 825; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 24, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
CALEDONIEN	4222	C. L. Blanc	11th July 1896.
MELBOURNE	4090	C. Bourdon	8th August "
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Veron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SYDNEY	Aubert	4,122	30th July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 11th July.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent,
Old Criterion Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th July, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 14th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 9th July noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingar, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Muscat in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, about the 11th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 15th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th July 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.
Apply "X. Y.,"
Care of this Paper.

SERRAVALLO'S
FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

ELECTRO-PLATE AND SILVER GOODS.

INSPECTION invited of TREACHER & Co.'s unequalled Stock of these Goods. A most extensive Choice is offered of all articles suitable for

WEDDING GIFTS,
CHRISTENING PRESENTS,
BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

ENGLISH GOODS of the FIRST QUALITY ONLY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SOME READABLE BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
J. Snowy's Stanley of the Turf	1 14
E. Nesbitt's in Homespun	3 0
Frank Barrett's the Harding Scandal	1 8
Louise J. Milne's An Actor's Wooing	1 8
A. C. Goodloe's College Girls	4 8
Geo. Forth's March Hares	3 0
Dick Donovan's Riddles Read	1 8
Paul Cushing's The Great Shin Episode ...	1 8
M. E. Wilkin's Madelon, Rs. 2 and	2 8
Ernest Glanvill's Klook Yarns	1 2
T. Douglas' A Bride Elect	0 12
"G. G.'s" Sporting Stories and Sketches ...	1 8

	Rs. a.
Owen Rhoscomyl's Battlement and Tower Rs. 2 and	2 8
Mrs. Walford's Successors to the Title, Rs. 2 and	2 8
J. E. Muddock's The Great White Hand, Rs. 2 and	2 8
L. T. Meade's A Soldier of Fortune	1 8
A. Cochrane's Told in the Pavilion	0 12
Mark Twain's Joan of Arc	4 8
Grant Allen's The Jaws of Death	1 2
Manifold Craig's The Sacrifice of Fools	4 0
Annie Holdsworth's The Years that the Locust hath Eaten, Rs. 2 and	2 8
Alphonse Daudet's Kings in Exile, Rs. 2 and	2 8

Where two prices are mentioned the lower is for Paper covers and the higher price for Cloth binding.

Mrs. Egerton Castle's My Little Lady Anne ...	1 12
C. Fennell's The Calico Printer, Rs. 2 and ...	2 8
J. Saunders' Israel Mort Overman, Rs. 2 and ...	2 8
F. S. Scott's Gwladys Pemberton	2 10
F. C. Phillips' An Undeserving Woman	4 8
"Z. Z.'S" The World and a Man	4 8
Mrs. Martin's Worse than a Crime	2 10
C. Lipsell's Where the Atlantic Meets the Land	3 0
Rolf Boldewood's Old Melbourne Memories, Rs. 2 and	2 8
Percy Andrae's The Vanished Emperor	2 0
John Davidson's Miss Armstrong's and other Circumstances, Rs. 2 and	2 8
Geo. Paston's A Study in Prejudices, Rs. 2 and	2 8
Mrs. Steel's Lesbia, Rs. 2 and	2 8
Mrs. Alexander's A Winning Hazard, Rs. 2 and	2 8
J. Stafford's Doris and I	2 10

W. E. Norris Billy Bellow	2 10
E. Turner's The Little Duchess, Rs. 1-8 and Rs.	2 0
Thomas Hardy's A Laodecean Rs. 2 and	2 8
Desperate Remedies, Rs. 2 and	2 8
G. Setoun's Robert Urquhart	2 0
Florence Warden's Two Lads and a Lass, Rs. 12 and	1 0
A. Spencer's Lucilla: An Experiment	2 10
A. V. Dutton's Wisdom's Folly	4 8
William Black's Brisels, Rs. 2 and...	2 8
Julian Hawthorne's A Pool of Nature, Rs. 2 and	2 8
Marcus Clarke's Heavy Odds, Rs. 2 and... ...	2 8
Gilbert Parker's The Seats of the Mighty, Rs. 2 and	2 8
Fergus Hume's The Dwarf's Chamber, Rs. 2 and	2 8
S. Knaggs' Dr. deLion, Clairvoyant	1 2

Where two prices are mentioned the lower is for paper covers and the higher price for cloth binding.

Florence Warden's Our Widow, Rs. 2 and ...	2 8
Helen Mather's The Sin of Hagar	2 8
E. M. Field's Denis, Rs. 2 and	2 8
F. H. Smith's Tom Grogan	4 8
Davies-Newnham's Three Men and a God ...	2 10
Lord Monkswell's Kate Grenville	4 8
M. Hervey's Dartmoor	2 10
H. Martin's Lindsay's Girl, Rs. 2 and	2 8
J. C. Vertenat's Ladies First!	4 8
St. George's A Feminine Conviction	1 8
J. Findlater's The Green Groves of Balgowrie, Rs. 2 and	2 8
Mrs. Bell's the Story of Ursala, Rs. 2 and ...	2 8
Louis Beck's A First Fleet Family	2 8
Mrs. Alexander's A Fight with Fate, Rs. 2 and.	2 8
Clark Russell's The Tale of the Ten	1 8
L. Lindsell's A Flaw in the Marble...	1 14
Adeline Sergeant's Told in the Twilight, Rs. 2 and	2 8
Clark Russell's For the Honour of the Flag, Re. 1-2 and Rs.	1 8
Eden Philpott's My Laughing Philosopher, Rs. 2 and	2 8
Thomas Love Peacock's Gryll Grange	2 10
C. Hyne's The Stronger Hand	1 8
Paul Bourget's A Living Lie...	2 10
Max Pemberton's A Gentleman's Gentleman, Rs. 2 and	2 8
C. M. Yonge's The Reicase, Rs. 2 and	2 8
T. W. Speight's A Husband from the Sea ...	1 8
Mrs. Harte's Wrongly Condemned...	2 10
A. Garry's Out of Bounds, Re. 1-2 and	1 8

B. M. Croker's Village Tales and Jungle Tragedies	1 8
Honor Ormthwaite, by the Author of 'Lady Jean's Vagaries'	4 8
A. S. Harris' A Widow on Wheels...	1 14
A. C. Gunter's Her Senator	1 8
H. Bryden's Tales of South Africa...	2 10
B. Buchanan's Effie Hetherington, Rs. 2 and ...	2 8
W. L. Alden's Among the Freaks, Rs. 2 and ...	2 8
Annie Swann's The Memoirs of Margaret Grainger	2 10
Hume Nisbet's Land of the Hibiscus Blossom ...	2 10
Jos. Hatton's A World Afloat	0 12
R. D. Blackmore's Tales from the Telling House, Rs. 2 and	2 8
G. B. Burgin's Judge of the Four Corners, Rs. 2 and...	2 8
F. M. Peacock's A Curled Darling	0 12
The Tiger of Cawnpore: A new Romance of the Indian Mutiny. By James E. Muddock, Rs. 2 and	2 8
Mrs. Jocelyn's A Regular Fraud	1 14
Alan St. Aubyn's The Tremlett Diamonds ...	2 10
Bloundell Burton's In the Day of Adversity. Rs. 2 and	2 8
Mrs. Forester's Harlow's Ideal	4 8
Richard Dowling's Catmur's Caves	1 8
W. E. Tirebuck's Miss Grace of All Souls, Rs. 2 and	2 8
Sir Robert Peel's An Engagement, As. 12 and...	1 8
Walter Besant's Beyond the Dreams of Avarice	2 10
Frankfort Moore's In Our Hours of Ease ...	2 10

WINES, SPIRITS, AND STORES.

WE respectfully call the attention of residents in Bombay and Mofussil to this Department of our Business, which is well STOCKED with the Best and Freshest GOODS, imported every fortnight from the most reliable sources.
Our NEW PRICE LIST, Just published, containing REDUCED PRICES, may be had on application.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!!
JUST ARRIVED PARAGON FRAMES
TWILL SILK, WOVE EDGES,
A SPECIALITY.

LADIES' PURE SILK .....From Rs. 9 8
GENT'S Do. Do. ..... „ „ 10 8

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE free on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following:—

JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

LATHAM & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!
STOCKTAKING SALE.

STOCKTAKING this year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand
THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have decided with a view to clearing their old stock, to offer to the Public
DURING THE MONTH OF JULY ONLY
A Large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIME-KEEPERS chiefly of their OWN MAKE in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the Marked Prices.
All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 per cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 50 to 55 per cent. on the PRESENT MARKED VALUE OF WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual guarantee.
Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.
N.B.—Buyers unable to choose personally have the privilege of exchanging the Watch if on receipt it is not approved of.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOGRAPH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

WATERPROOFS.
BLACK PARAMATTA REGULATION CLOAKS,
Rs. 30-8 AND Rs. 36.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HYDROCARBINE OR HAIR RENOVATOR.

THE wonderful success of PETROLEUM as a Hair Producer induced us to make experiments with the crude oil, with a view of producing a refined dressing without destroying this invaluable property. This elegant preparation which we call "HYDROCARBINE" has passed severe tests, and we confidently recommend it as one of the most wonderful Hair producers known.
Price per Bottle Rs. 2.
Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SNAKE BITES.
ANTI-VENOMOUS SERUM.

From the PASTEUR INSTITUTE of LILLE.
Full particulars with each Bottle.
Price Rs. 7 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. J. BORDES' ROYAL MESS BRANDY.

This BRANDY is so well known throughout the Presidency that it has pushed its way on its own merit.

WIESBADEN GOUT WATER.

UNDOUBTEDLY the most suitable water for the treatment of GOUT, GRAVEL, GALLSTONES, ACUTE and CHRONIC CATARRH of the STOMACH, INTESTINES and LARYNX.
A remedy long sought for by the medical profession.
Pamphlets and Literature free on application.
Price: Re. 1-8 per bottle; Rs. 15 per doz.
SOLE IMPORTERS.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORGAN RECITAL.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 6 P. M.,

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

COLLECTION IN AID OF THE ORGAN FUND.

TOWN HALL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H. E. LORD SANDHURST, Right Worshipful Pro. Dist. Grand Master. E. C., M. W. Bro. J. W. Smith, Grand Master, A. S. F. L., Right Worshipful Bro. G. Gwen Dunn, Depy. Dist. Grand Master, E. C., and other leading Brethren.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH JULY.

GRAND MASONIC CONCERT.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS AND GOULD.

Assisted by Leading Local Amateurs (names to be announced later).

Doors open 8-45. To commence at 9-15, sharp.
Admission. Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.
Plan and Tickets at Soundy and Co's.
A portion of the Proceeds of this Concert will be devoted to the Freemasons' Joint Hall Building Fund.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "NAWAB," are informed that she will DISCHARGE in No. 8 Berth VICTORIA DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and take DELIVERY of their CARGO as quickly as possible.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
41, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLING TRADING COMPANY,

UNDER Encouragement from His Highness the Nizam's Government, will shortly OPEN an EXHIBITION at HYDERABAD (DECCAN). Any one intending to send SAMPLES of GOODS should apply to—

MR. BUDDRUDDIN ABDULA KUR,
Baput Kot Street, Bombay.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 21st July, 1896, for SANITARY and WATER FITTINGS for the New Head Quarters Police Offices and Lines, Esplanade.
Value of work is about Rs. 13,000. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

S. REBSCH, A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 7th July, 1896.

DRESS SUITS—SHIRTS.

CLUB JACKETS—RIDING BREECHES.

ASQUITH & LORD,

SPECIALITY.

Write for New Catalogue.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOMS,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on Friday, the 17th day of July, 1896, for the construction of QUARTERS at BABULA TANK for the Chief Inspector and Sluicemen of the Water Works Department.

2. Form of Tender, Schedule of Rates, &c., may on payment of Re. 1 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B. A., M. I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL Rs. 100,000

In 1,000 Shares of 100 Each.

Only a few Shares available now.

(2) Fixed and Floating Deposits kept and Interest allowed thereon.

For particulars apply to:—

MAHADEWA PRASAD,
Manager and Secretary.

ABERDEEN WHISKY,

SCOTT BROTHERS & Co.'s 3 Stars.

Rs. 2 per Bottle.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

TORPEDO SPECIALS.
BEACONSFIELD'S.
BAHADURS.
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
FOR THE
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 695 BAGS OLD AKYAB LAROON RICE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order and in the godown of Versey Vagjee in Baroda Street, near Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s Offices and on account and at the risk of Sha Nagsey Ludha—

695 bags old Akyab Laroon rice.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of the estate of the late Haridas Shewjee Mowjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on Monday, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., the undermentioned gold and silver ornaments, viz.:—

Gold vak, chak, ámalia vara, sachis, bangles kap kada galpato chin, toolapati, chital, palli, mudalio, falkasakli, ivory bangles with gold foils, &c.

Silver vara, athasia, cudla, and utensils.

The property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under the consent decree made in suit No. 559 of 1894, wherein Vunmalidas Hurgowandas is plaintiff and Tribhowandas Hurruckchund and Pranjeewandas Tribhowandas and Lukhmidas Tribhowandas, the minor sons of the first defendant Tribhowandas Hurruckchund are defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, sell by Public Auction the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at Oak Lane in Medows Street, within the Fort, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, fronting the said lane to the front side thereof, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-two square yards, and two-thirds of a square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the North by the house and premises of Bomonjee Nanabhoy, on the East by the Medows Street, on the South by the Oak Lane aforesaid, and on the West by the premises of Nowrojee Rustomjee, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 11, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand strong palanquin-office-shigram.
1 handsome grey Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness and saddle.
The property of a gentleman—
1 bay waler mare, aged, very fast and quiet trapper.
1 cow and calf.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, best plateware, rich Doulton crockeryware and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, fancy glass table ornaments, Brussels' and Persian carpets, Dittmar's table lamps, sewing machines, &c., the property of H. P. GRANT MACPHERSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE BUILDINGS, STREETS Nos. 43 and 65, AT COPPERSMITH STREET, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said buildings.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF EMPTY K.-OIL BOXES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., at the Municipal Pipe Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, a lot of empty K. O. boxes, with tins.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1896.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS.....£10.695,969
REVENUE.....£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.

Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders,

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

LAW UNION AND CROWN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1825.

SUBSCRIBED FIRE CAPITAL..... £1,125,000.
RESERVE..... £ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICES:—CHANCERY LANE AND BELL YARD, LONDON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are now prepared to accept insurances against fire at Current Rates.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 24th April, 1896.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL

WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists

WIESBADEN, GERMANY

PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 8

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. One hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have DISCONTINUED the BOMBAY BRANCH of our Firm, as from 30th June, and have TRANSFERRED the BUSINESS other than Machinery, formerly conducted by us, to Messrs. LATHAM & Co., Bombay, who will continue to carry it on.

THOMAS G. HILL & Co.

67, Apollo Street, Bombay, 30th June, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESS other than Machinery, hitherto conducted by Messrs. THOS. G. HILL & Co., of Bombay, will be carried on by the Undersigned on and from 1st July,

LATHAM & Co.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 30th June, 1896.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 60 per Share (free of Income-tax) for the half-year ending 30th June, 1896, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, 1896, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 2nd day of July, 1896, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

M. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd to the 9th day of July, 1896, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

NOTICE.

IT has come to our notice that the practice is sometimes followed of enclosing in Wooden Cases which have been used for the Import into India of various Brands of American Oil imported by us and which cases consequently bear such Brands Tins filled with Oils not of those brands nor imported by us but imported from Russia. All intending purchasers of our American Oils are hereby warned to see that one of our BRANDS appears not only on the Wooden Case but also on the Tins.

All dealers in Kerosine Oil are hereby warned against using any wooden cases having on them any of our Brands but containing oil not imported by us in such a way as may cause it to be believed that the contents of such cases are our manufacture or merchandize and also against selling or having in their possession for sale or exposing for sale or any purpose of Trade or Manufacture any oil not of our importing enclosed in any such wooden cases in such a way as aforesaid, and that should they disregard this warning they are liable to be prosecuted for using a false Trade Mark and for other offences under Sections 482, 485 and 486 of the Indian Penal Code and the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS ..... The Anglo-Egyptia, Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG .....
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA ..... Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittances.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
12 Months to 4½ per cent., Per Annum.
9 do. 4 per cent., do.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STEANACE,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders of pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER! "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that is in owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co

ESPLANADE HOTEL

ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.

For particulars apply

MANAGER.

TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

WHITE AND STRIPED DRILL,

FOR

SUMMER CLOTHING.

FOR the best and most durable Drills for Summer Clothing, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,

BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.

which ruins their health. KEATING'S WORM TABLETS are PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEATS furnishing both in appearance and taste, a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Sternenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATED CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 38 per doz. qts. and Rs. 20 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 4,500,000 = ,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 4,130,000 = ,, 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE 46, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Genova, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accoun

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 10-21m., 9·7ft. Low water, 4·58m., 4-3s.
Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports.
Organ Recital, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the special jury, who are not serving in the case under trial, are not required to attend at the High Court this Session, unless they see a notice in the daily papers, requiring their attendance.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Simla entered the dock on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Hochhaeimer and Giava entered the dock on Monday, and the steamers Kapurthala and Vindobona left it yesterday.

SAUNDERS-GOULD FAREWELL CONCERT.—This concert has been postponed until Wednesday, July 15th, on account of several of the artistes, who would appear, having previous engagements.

H. H. SULTAN NAWAZ JUNG.—By advices received by the last mail from Aden, we learn that his Highness Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadoor stayed there as the guest of the Political Resident in a separate bungalow. The usual visits were exchanged between his Highness and the Political Resident, when friendly sentiments were expressed on both sides, a guard-of-honour being present on each occasion. The Sultan finally took leave of the Resident last week, and proceeded to his native country of Mauritius with his retinue.

CRICKET.—We have been requested to announce that the draw for this year's Cricket Championship will take place this (Wednesday) evening, at 5-30, in the Cathedral High School New Buildings. Representatives of schools entered are requested to attend.—A match was played at the Kirkee Union C. Club vs. Antonio D'Silva's C. Club on Thursday last, and resulted in a win for the latter by 31 runs according to the result of the first innings. Mr. F. P. Lautyn, captain of the A. D'Silva's C. Club, made a very good show in batting and bowling.

FATAL FALL INTO A SHIP'S HOLD.—Mr. Allan F Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Comer Dawood Baserkhan, a ship's labourer, aged twenty-two years. On the 3rd instant, the deceased was working on board the steam-ship Australis, when he accidentally fell into a hold, injuring his spine. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Monday evening. The house surgeon of the hospital was of opinion that the death was due to peritonites following the injury to the spine, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with that evidence.

FATAL TRAM CAR ACCIDENT TO A DOCK LABOURER.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Rabaji Vithoo, a dock labourer, aged fifty-five, residing at Coombharwada. About 9 o'clock, on Monday night, deceased was attempting to cross the Grant Road, when he was accidentally knocked down by a horse attached to a tram car, and before the driver could put up the brake and pull it up, one of the wheels passed over his left leg, completely crushing it. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed to the injury about 2 o'clock in the morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT OF UMBRELLAS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Mitchell charged Tookia Gainoo with three counts of theft of umbrellas and a dhotur, collectively valued at Rs. 12-4, the property of Ramprasad Khadabux and five other victoria drivers, residing in their stables at Grant Road. During the past three months accused had been in the habit of visiting the stables of the complainants, and during the absence of the latter, stole their umbrellas and sold them to different Marwarees for petty amounts. On Saturday accused was going along the Grant Road with an umbrella in his hand, when he happened to meet the first complainant, who at once identified the umbrella as his own, and gave accused in police custody. On an inquiry all the umbrellas stolen by accused were recovered from the Marwarees. His Worship sentenced accused, to an accumulated term of six months rigorous imprisonment.

THE THEFT AT DR. BLANEY'S BUNGALOW.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Luximon Narayen, Alic Vaz, and Mathew Rebello, servants in the employ of Dr. Thomas Blaney, were brought up on remand, and again charged by Superintendent McDermott and Constable Mitchell, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft as servants of Rs. 350 in cash, and bottles of tea and sugar, towels, pillow cases, and sundry other articles, belonging to their master, Dr. Blaney. The facts of the case have already been reported. Although the police made very vigorous inquiries, the money stolen from the safe was not recovered, but the sundry articles stolen were found with the accused. His Worship convicted all the accused, remarking that there was no doubt that No. 1 had stolen the money from the safe. The first accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and Nos. 2 and 3 to three months' imprisonment each, with hard labour.

FIRE AT WARI BUNDER.—About half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out at Wari Bunder, resulting in the destruction of seven cadjan sheds, belonging to different cart-drivers, and situated on a piece of land at that locality, where there are a number of other similar sheds erected by cart drivers for stabling their bullocks and carts. The flames originated in a shed, belonging to Ramcharan Judea, and owing to the nature of materials of the sheds being very combustible, they rapidly extended to the neighbouring sheds, and would have completely demolished the whole group had it not been for the prompt arrival of the fire-brigade. The Nesbit Road steamer, under Mr. Bean, was the first to come upon the scene, and was at once brought into requisition. The rapid progress of the flames was at once stopped, and the fire was extinguished in a few minutes. The Babulla Tank, Fort, and Chinchpooly steamers also turned up in time, but they were not utilised. The origin of the outbreak is attributed to the accidental upsetting of a naked kerosine oil lamp. The damage is estimated at Rs. 690. Fortunately none of the bullocks were injured.

BREACH OF THE PORT TRUST BY-LAW.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, J. Bell and Burraksha were charged, at the instance of Robert Nelson Clark, with the breach of by-law 51 of the Bombay Port Trust. The complainant is an hydraulic foreman in the service of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay. On the first ultimo complainant went on board the steam-ship Dido, which was being unloaded in the Prince's Dock, and found that No. 4 hatch the hook of the No. 1 of the Port Trust crane was attached to a long chain sling, which was led away under the combings and was round three cases of fish bolts which were being broken out or removed from under the combings. The complainant also saw at the same time another chain sling round three other cases, which were fixed under the combings in order that the crane chain might be hooked thereto for the purpose of breaking out the cases from under the combings. The accused were superintending the discharge of cargo at the hatchway, and the complainant charged them with committing breach of the 51st by-law of the regulations framed for the management of the docks. The charge having been proved, his Worship fined the accused Rs. 25 each.

CHURCH NEWS.—Sunday last was a "gala" day to the parishioners of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Bandora, the occasion being the celebration of the feast of SS. Peter and Paul. The decorations in the church were superb. On Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, there were solemn Vespers. On Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, there was High Mass, the celebrant being the Rev. Father Saldanha, Vicar of the church. The Rev. Father Henriques, Vicar of St. Andrew's, was specially selected to preach the sermon. The Rev. Father did full justice to the occasion by dwelling with great warmth and zest on the heroic virtues of these saints. The St. Paul's Band of the parish, under the baton of Mr. John Manuel Gonsalves, was present on both these occasions, and the musical part rendered by this band was very admirable, especially the intricate solos rendered by Mr. Joseph Amara, the Bandmaster, and Mr. Anthony Quadros. After the mass, there was a procession, which wended its way round the church. Several confraternities were also present at the vespers, mass, and procession. After the procession there was a solemn Benediction, after which the parishioners and others, at the request of the president, repaired to the house of Mr. Sebastian Tamory, where the guests were heartily treated. The president of the feast was Mr. Peter Albuquerque, eldest son of the late well-known contractor, Mr. Joseph Albuquerque.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.—Mr. T. Sharples, manager of Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck and Co., yesterday filed an information, through Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Bayley, and Dunlop, charging Mr. R. W. Ehlers with infringement of the Merchandise Marks Act, and obtained a summons from Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday. Complainant is manager of the firm of Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck and Company, Bombay, merchants. Since 1892 the company imported direct from the manufacturers, Farbenfabriken Vorm Frieder Bayer and Company, liquid alizarine dye, bearing the quality mark or trade description II A. B. B., and the sales is known by this mark in conjunction with the letter and device that is stamped upon it. The H. A. B. B is branded upon each keg, and the kegs are canvas painted. Since 1892 no other firm have imported liquid alizarine dye into Bombay bearing this trade description except in some cases where special permission was granted. On the 27th June last complainant heard that Mr. R. W. Ehlers, agent for Farbwerke Vorm Meister Lucuus and Bruninghad imported by the s. s. Thames a consignment of twenty kegs of liquid alizarine dye bearing the mark H. A. B. B., and on that day complainant wrote to him saying that that was their mark, which in India was tantamount to registration, and requested accused to obliterate the mark on the lot. Accused explained by letter that the mark was only a denomination for certain quality of alizarine paste manufactured by several German manufacturers. Hence the complainant stopped the delivery of the consignment, and charged Mr. Ehlers.

ROBBING A HAIR-DRESSER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Walton charged A. T. Lilly, an Eurasian, with theft of Rs. 62 in cash, belonging to Mr. Goldstein, proprietor of a hair-cutting saloon at Bellasis Road. Accused arrived in Bombay from Karachi a few days ago, and put up at the Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla. On Thursday last he went to the complainant's hair-cutting saloon to have a shave. During the course of the conversation, which took place between the complainant and the accused, the latter stated that he had no relatives or friends in Bombay, and wished to remain in a boarding-house. The complainant offered to keep him in his house as a boarder at one rupee per day. Accused agreed to do so, and remained with complainant. He paid for the first two days, but he did not pay for the third day. On the morning of the 4th day, he left his bed about 5 o'clock, and while complainant was asleep he removed a purse from the pocket of the complainant's pantaloon, which was left hanging on a peg in the room, and abstracted therefrom Rs. 62 in cash. Shortly afterwards complainant awoke, and the accused informed him that he was not going to remain in that place any longer, and asked for his tea. Complainant served him with the tea, which he took and then left, saying that he would return in the evening for his box. Shortly after he had left, complainant discovered the theft, and reported it to the police. The accused returned in the evening for his box, when the police arrested him. From inquiries it was ascertained that the accused had purchased out of the stolen money several toys, dresses, scent, and sundry other articles for his nephews and nieces, who are attending a school at Mazagon. The accused admitted the theft, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON AN EX-GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR.

TAKING IN THE CORONER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Cursetji Jamsetji and Rustomji Jamsetji stood charged with assault and criminal intimidation preferred against them by Mr. Hormusji Jeevanji Mistry, an ex-Government contractor, residing at Gowalia Tank Road. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the complainant, while Mr Hugh Sealy represented the first accused, Cursetji. The second accused appeared in person.

A little before the case was called on for hearing, Mr. Velinker, in the absence of Mr. Hugh Sealy, applied for an adjournment, on the ground that the accused Cursetji Jamsetji was seriously ill, and was unable to attend the court. Mr. Velinker further stated that a letter to that effect had been sent to the complainant's solicitors, but no reply had been received. In support of his application, the pleader produced a medical certificate.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, here stated to his Worship that he had been informed that the accused Cursetji Jamsetji had misled the court on Saturday before last, and obtained a postponement of the hearing of the case on the strength of his (Mr. Turner's) certificate. The facts, he stated, were that the accused Cursetji had been taken as a juror in a coroner's inquest on Thursday, the 25th June last. The inquest had been proceeded with on the following days, but on the accused, who was the foreman of the jury, informing him that he had a police case on Saturday, he (Mr. Turner) expressed his willingness to adjourn the inquest from Friday to Monday following; but the accused informed him that his case was going to be adjourned, and wished that the inquest should go on that day too, and asked for his certificate. Mr. Turner further stated to the court that if he had known that Messrs. Brown and Moir, the complainant's solicitors, had, as was the fact, refused the adjournment, he himself would not have given his certificate, and added that as the accused had misled him and obtained his certificate upon a misrepresentation, and had deceived the court, he had come to explain the matters to his Worship.

When the case was called on for hearing, Mr. Sealy appeared for the first accused, and renewed the application for adjournment on the ground of his client's illness, and stated that if only one postponement was granted, his client would not ask for any more.

Mr. Brown objected to the postponement, stating that on the last occasion no adjournment had been asked for by Mr. Taleyarkhan, who represented the accused Cursetji. From the explanation given by Mr. Turner to the court there was no doubt whatever that on the previous occasion a trick was played upon the court. Postponement had been asked for on that occasion on the ground that Mr. Taleyarkhan had gone to Surat. Since Mr. Taleyarkhan was known to be going to Surat, that circumstance was made a ground for this application. A dodge was played on the last occasion. The coroner's inquest was not fixed for Saturday, the 27th June. There was a similar case before Mr. Webb, and a similar application was made to him. One of the accused was present, and the other had to be sent for. Mr. Brown further stated that he saw both the accused leaving the court at 3 o'clock on Thursday last, and their demeanour showed that they thought they had achieved a triumph. The application was made simply because it was known that his Worship was going on leave, and that the case was left unfinished by him, it would have to be gone into "de-novo" before another magistrate, and the matter would thus drag on. He added that he was convinced that the statement on which this application had been made was a false one. The accused instructed Mr. Sealy to write a letter in which he said he was instructed by his client that he was seriously ill, and if that statement meant anything, it meant that while accused was seriously ill, he was sitting in Mr. Sealy's office to instruct him.

Mr. Sealy: I was not instructed by the accused personally.

Mr. Brown: Then that is not the way to put in a letter. Besides there is no medical certificate.

Mr. Sealy asked that if his Worship was not disposed to grant a postponment, he might be allowed to reserve the cross-examination.

His Worship declined to allow Mr. Sealy to do so.

Four more witnesses were then examined on behalf of the complainant, and the case was adjourned to Saturday next.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscription, paid into the Bank of Bombay, is acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
The Standard Oil Co., of New York.	200	0	0
Total ...	200	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged Rs.	1,27,554	1	9
Grant Total... Rs.	1,27,754	1	9

P. C. H. SNOW,
Chairman.
HURKISONDAS NURROTAMDAS,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer,
Homeless Leper Relief Fund.

THE following is the text of the power of attorney given to Mr. Cecil Rhodes by the British South Africa Company, in May, 1890 :—To all to whom these presents shall come. The British South Africa Company, incorporated by Royal Charter on the 29th day of October, 1889, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, and having its principal office at No. 19, Saint Swithin's-lane, in the City of London, hereinafter called "The Company," sends greeting. Whereas the company is desirous of appointing the Honourable Cecil John Rhodes, of Kimberley, in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, a member of the Legislative Assembly of the said Colony, to be the Agent and Attorney of the company for the purposes hereinafter mentioned. Now, these presents witness that the company hereby nominates, constitutes, and appoints the said Cecil John Rhodes the true and lawful Agent and Attorney of the company in South Africa for and on behalf of and in the name of the company to manage its affairs there, and for this purpose to exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things (except use the seal of the company) as he may in his absolute discretion deem expedient and which might be exercised and done by the board of directors of the company, the company hereby agreeing to allow and ratify and confirm all and whatsoever the said Agent and Attorney shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue of these presents. In witness whereof the company has herewith caused its seal to be affixed this 14th day of May, 1890. The common seal of the British South Africa Company was affixed hereto pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors, passed and dated the 14th day of May, 1890, in the presence of—Abercorn, Fife, directors; C. H. Weatherley, secretary.

IT is reported in Paris that the Tsar will visit France to witness the Autumn manœuvres.

"EKDUM ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Looseness. Rs. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee and a special jury :—

ALLEGED MURDER BY A SALVATIONIST.

William Brodie, a member of the Salvation Army, was charged with murder, in having on the 20th May last, at Dhotra Budrook, in the Ahmednagar District, caused the death of one Malloo Roray, by shooting him with a revolver; also with putting in fear of death in order to commit extortion; with putting in fear of grievous hurt in order to commit extortion; and with attempting to commit robbery. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Binning, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac defended the prisoner. Several Salvationists were present at the trial. The following gentlemen were empannelled to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Rivers G. Currie, foreman.

Mr. G. M. Wilson.	Mr. J. A. Jeffrey.
„ J. Jackson.	„ Shapurjee D. Dallas.
„ J. K. Moir.	„ F. A. Prevost.
„ J. F. Chrystal.	„ R. A. English.

Bhawoo Appajee was the next witness called for the prosecution. He was the kulkurnee of Dhotra. The deceased called him at the instance of the patel, and on going up to the place, he saw the accused and a Hindu on ponies. The deceased accompanied the witness. He saluted the accused, and in reply to him, said he was the kulkurnee. The accused told witness to listen to what the Hindu was going to read out. Witness understood what was read. The accused desired that the fines should be paid as mentioned in the paper. Witness and the patel said they would not pay the fines there, but at Parnair. Accused thereupon took a loaded pistol out of his pocket and fired a shot. The pistol was not loaded there, but had been loaded previously. It was fired at the patel, but as the ponies moved and kicked each other, the accused's hand, in which he held the pistol, also moved, and instead of the patel, the deceased was struck and fell to the ground. Witness did not look behind to see if he staggered and fell. Dugroo raised an alarm, the accused and the Hindu rode away. Dugroo ran after them in order to stop them. After going a short distance, the accused fired at the persons following him. Khundoo Roray came up from his house, and on being told that his brother had fallen down, Khandoo and Dugroo went up to seize the ponies. The accused then fired another shot at them. Khundoo and Dugroo went up and seized the accused's pony. Two other persons joined to assist them. A scuffle ensued, and the accused was thrown down from the saddle. He still held the pistol in his hand, and was taken to the chowrey. He fired four shots before reaching the chowrey, exclusive of the shot fired at the deceased. While the pistol was being taken from him, he fired another shot. The patel afterwards went to Parnair. After he had left, a police sepoy, named Ramchandra, came there. Witness could not say at what time this occurred.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac. I remember the day on which the madam saheb arrived at the village. The vaccinator on that day told us that one woman and one man had halted in the sky bed of the stream, and he asked us to go there. I, the patel, and others went there and asked the black man who they were, and why they had put up there. They made no answer. The patel and I said to them "you look like thieves, why don't you answer. If you won't tell us your names and addresses we will arrest and send you to Parnair." They said "we are Salvationists; what can Parnair do us?" The woman was fair, but I did not think she was a madam saheb. The vaccinator had told us that a Mussalman woman had eloped with a fakir, and I thought her to be a Mussalman woman.

Besides calling her a thief the other persons used indecent words to her?—No.

Did the patel spit in her face?—No.

Did any one spit in her face?—No.

Did she get angry?—Yes, and she spoke to the vaccinator, but I did not understand what she said. When the saheb came on the 25th May, it was stated in the paper read out that we were fined Rs. 200 for jokingly calling him a madam saheb. We said we did not joke at her. I did call the woman who was there on that occasion a thief.

Was not this passage read out that you called her a thief?—This passage was not read out. All this was not read out. What was read out was that the madam saheb had come there on the 13th May, that we joked at her, and that we were fined Rs. 200.

Then you understood when the paper was finished that you were fined Rs. 200?—No, the latter part of the paper said that the fine was to be Rs. 25. There were only four of us there until the first shot was fired. The paper was read out by the blackman. I do not know whether he read the paper from the beginning to the end. He did not stop to talk to us, or to explain.

When he had finished reading, did the blackman say anything?—No.

Not a word?—Not a word. The accused spoke first after the reading of the paper, and he said "pay the fine." I said I will not pay the fine. The patel said he would not pay. Neither Dugroo nor the deceased said anything.

Thereupon the saheb took out the pistol and fired?—Yes.

Nothing more was said?—Nothing more. That is all that occurred.

Was there no altercation between the reading of the paper and the firing of the pistol?—Yes, that was all the discussion: he said "pay the fine," and we said "we wont."

Was the muzzle of the pistol pointed downwards?—I cannot say.

Was there a flash?—I cannot say. As soon as I heard the click of the pistol, I closed my eyes and did not see any flash. (Laughter.)

Witness continued: The discharge of the pistol and the pulling up of the pony was simultaneous. He said something in English before firing.

Did he say something in English to the pony?—(A laugh.) I cannot say. I tell you what occurred. He made a remark in English and then fired. He first fired and then pulled up the pony.

Had the saheb a stick in his hand?—I noticed no stick in his hand.

Did he place his stick on the saddle before he took out the pistol?—I saw no stick in his hand.

Then what was the cause of the ponies shying?—I cannot say. Nothing occurred to frighten them.

Did not somebody snatch the stick from the saheb's hand before the ponies were frightened?—Nobody snatched a stick from his hand. I saw no stick in his hand. Before the magistrate I made the same statement that I made here. I did not say before the magistrate that Succaram was there. He was not there when the deceased fell.

How many persons collected when you raised the alarm?—No persons collected. We were the only three persons there, namely, I, the patel, and Dugroo. Whence did Succaram come?—I don't know. I think he came from his house on hearing the alarm.

Who came next?—Baija came. No other person came next.

Who pulled out the saheb off the pony?—I cannot say. There was confusion. The only four persons near the pony were Dugroo, Khundoo, Buja, and Succaram. I and the patel were some paces behind. At the chowrey there were only six of us besides the accused and the Hindu.

Before the magistrate you said "people held the pony and tried to pull off the accused. There were altogether twelve or thirteen persons collected round the accused"?—There were some women and children collected round the deceased.

Did you say before the magistrate there were twelve or thirteen people round the accused?—I said five or six women and children came to where the accused was, and then went up to the deceased. It is not true that a crowd of villagers collected round the accused.

Did any body hit the accused? Was he ill treated!—Something may have occurred between him and the four persons who seized him. No one else struck him. At the chowrey, there was a struggle to seize the pistol from him. There was some blood under the accused's right eye. He did not appear to be in pain while at the chowrey. There were no other marks of ill-treatment upon him. We made a statement to the police the same night.

Were you in court to-day while Dugroo and the patel were examined?—No.

Did you hear them give their evidence?—No. I was not in court. I knew I was to be examined as a witness. Why should I come into court! (A laugh).

Khundoo Mailoo, examined by Mr. Lang, said he remembered the day on which his brother was shot. While in his house, he heard a cry that Malloo had been shot. He went and saw his brother lying dead in the ground. The accused was going along the Parnair road when Dugroo told witness to catch him. Witness went to catch him when the accuse fired a shot. Witness was pursuing him, and there was a distance of five or six paces between them. Accused turned and fired behind. He went further on, and turning behind, he fired another shot. Witness went up and seized the reins. Accused had something in his hand, with which he hit witness five or six times in the back of the hand. He had a wound also in the forearm. (Witness shows marks of the wounds.) Dugroo and Succaram and Baija came up and pulled the accused off the horse. He then fired another shot. At the chowrey Dugroo struggled with the accused to wrench the pistol from his hand, when the accused fired another shot. The prisoner after he was pulled off the horse struck witness a blow over the right ear with the thing he had in his hand. That thing was the pistol produced in court. A pouch and a knife were found with the accused, and were taken charge of by the patel.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac: I was in my house on the day of the occurrence. Ploughing work was going on in the fields.

Why did you not go?—My servants are working for me. I am an old man now and don't go to work.

How old are you?—I am forty-five years of age. (A laugh.)

Can you not work at that age?—I have my servants to work for me. When I had seen the body of my brother, the accused turned his horse and was riding off. I followed him, Succaram and Baija came after I had seized the reins.

Did you notice any Mahars or Jaglias near the spot where you saw your brother lying?—I did not see any Mahars or Jaglias that morning.

Were there three persons there or were there many persons there?—What I say now is true. There were only three persons there. Before the magistrate I was confused and suffering form the wounds in my hand. I don't recollect what I stated there. I did not say before the magistrate that the accused fired in front of him.

Who told you to improve upon the story you told before the magistrate?—Nobody told me to improve the story. I stated what I saw with my own eyes. The accused turned and fired at me. Near the chowrey, there were some women and children at the place where my brother was lying. The accused would not give up the pistol. He threw himself on the ground, and the pistol was forcibly taken from him. He was not ill-treated, and he received no injuries. There was no blood on him.

Succaram Maljee, examined by Mr. Lang, said his four sons worked in the fields for him. He remembered the day on which the deceased was shot. He was in his own house that morning when he heard a cry "a man is dead." On going up towards the chowrey, witness saw Malloo lying dead. Witness saw the accused after he ran to catch him. (Laughter.) Witness had heard the statement that Malloo had been shot by a saheb. He was lying on the ground on his back, and was bleeding from the abdomen. He had his hand on his back. Khundoo, Dungroo, and Baija were running after the saheb; and witness also ran after them crying "catch, catch." Those two or three men stopped the accused. Witness also went up and stopped the saheb. Witness heard a shot as he was going to Malloo; he heard another shot as he was enquiring of Malloo what the matter was with him and the third shot as the prisoner was pulled off the horse. At the chowrey the accused was sitting he fired another shot, which struck the next man's lamp.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac: I do not remember whether I stated so before the magistrate. I do not remember whether the shot passed between my feet. I was very confused and frightened on seeing Malloo's dead body. I heard four shots fired. In the confusion I could not see the direction in which the shots were fired. The accused fired the third shot when he was pulled off the horse, and the fourth at the chowrey.

Was your memory better when you were examined before the magistrate?—I do not say my memory was better than it is now. I remembered certain things then, and I remember certain things now. I am an old man; and I may forget certain things.

Do you admit that your memory is bad?—I am an old man, and an old man may forget certain things. (A laugh.)

Where did you sleep last night?—In a room near a temple, where I and the witnesses from my village have put up. We had no conversation about this case. What is to be said about the case? We have come to state the truth. I don't know what the man Gangaram is going to say. He has come in obedience to the Sirkar's summons. He was not in the village that day.

How do you know he was not in the village that day?—I did not see him there. I don't know if he had concealed himself in his house. There were about ten or twenty people near Malloo, women and children. That was near the old chowry. The accused was in another chowrey, where there were five or seven persons. I saw no blood upon the accused that day. He had a bruise near the right eye.

Was it a big bruise?—It was slight. I don't know how he got it in the scuffle. It was not bleeding; it was an abrasion of the skin.

Lahnoo, wife of Gainoo, examined by Mr. Lang, said she lived in a village about four miles from Dhotra. On the day the deceased was shot, witness had gone to the well to fetch water. She was sitting near some stones with her basket containing plantains and some other fruit. There was a disturbance. She did not go to see what it was. She heard two or three shots fired, and got frightened and wanted to return home. While she was lifting up the basket, she was struck in the breast by a bullet. She felt giddy and sat down. Some blood collected on the wound, but it did not bleed. She sat down there for a short time went home. She did not see who fired the shot.

Cross-examined: It was not a market-place where she was sitting. She heard three or four shots fired. There might be five shots fired. She did not count. There was a disturbance.

Did you say before the magistrate that you heard a disturbance between the saheb and the villagers?—Yes. Who were the villagers?—There were four or five men there. I don't know them. There was a shout of "somebody has fallen;" "catch, catch."

To Mr. Lang: As I was sitting on the road, I saw two persons passing on ponies. The shots were heard after they had left.

Ramchandra Govind, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was a member of the Ahmednagar police. On the morning of the 26th May last, in consequence of information received, witness went to Dhotar, Budrook about 11 or 11-30 a. m. Witness saw the deceased, who had been shot in the chest, and was lying unconscious. The prisoner was in another chowrey. He was sitting and appeared to be all right. His companion was also there. The revolver was handed to witness by Dugroo. Witness did not open and examine it. The box of cartridges and the paper were also handed to witness by the same man. Witness did not open the box. Khundoo was there: he was wounded. The deceased and Khundoo were placed in a cart, and sent to Parnair in charge of one or two men. Witness and the accused's companion also went to Parnair; while the accused rode there. When they reached Parnair, the chief constable was not there. After his arrival, witness handed to him the pistol, the box of cartridges, and the paper. At Dhotra witness had also received a belt, a knife, and certain other things: which he made over to the chief constable.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac: There have been no dacoities at Dhotra or the neighbourhood. I have not heard of a man whose ears were cut off, or another whose fingers were cut off. I have not heard of the presence there of some prisoners from the Yerrowda Jail. I saw the accused, who was sitting all right, in the chowrey because on the 25th May. The patel was not there when I arrived. The kulkurnee, Khundoo, and Bhawoo Appajee made statements to me. Lahnoo, woman, was not there. I went to Parnair, where these people gave certain information regarding her. I did not discover her. The cart with the deceased took nine hours to reach Parnair.

Why did you not take the deceased at once to hospital?—I had to take an order from the Foujdar.

You left the man in the road in the cart all night?—No, he was taken into the chowrey. He was again put into that cart to be taken to hospital as soon as his deposition was taken. He was admitted into hospital at 6 o'clock.

Was not the deceased very ill when removed from Dhotra?—Yes, he was.

Did you see the man Anandrao again?—Yes, when he came in a tonga before the magistrate at Ahmednagar.

Shivram Ganpatrao, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was the chief constable at Parnair. In consequence of information received, witness and the naimlatdar went to Dhotra. They did not see the deceased, who had already been sent to Parnair. The prisoner and his companion had also been sent there. Witness made inquiries from the villagers about what had occurred and returned to Parnair about 4 a.m. the next morning. Witness saw the deceased, who was wounded below the chest bone. The bullet had gone downwards towards the right, and lower down was a lump about the size of a lemon. Khundoo was there, and had received some wounds on the back of his hand, and on his head, and behind the right ear. The naimlatdar took down the deceased's deposition. He died in hospital on the morning of the 29th May. The pistol, the box, the paper, the knife, and other things were handed to witness at Parnair. One barrel of the pistol was loaded, and five had been discharged. The five discharged cartridges were found in the barrel, and were taken out in the presence of a "panch." The box contained 44 cartridges, exclusive of the one taken from the pistol. The bullet extracted from the body of the deceased was given to witness. The accused's companion gave his name as Captain Anandrao. Witness saw him at Nuggur at the magisterial investigation; and saw him also in this court that afternoon, sitting in the gallery above.

Cross-examined: I have not heard of any dacoities near Dhotra. There was a dacoity at Chimbla, about thirty-five miles from Parnair, and another near Poona.

Do you know of any message sent by the police to the Salvation Army head-quarters to be careful of dacoits?—I do not know.

What authority would give such a notice?—The District Superintendent of Police.

Who was the District Superintendent of Police at Khair?—I do not know. At Dhotra I made enquiries of Dugroo, Succaram, and others. I heard the statement of the patel at Parnair, and then went back to Dhotra, where I took down other statements. I released the accused on his own recognisance at 5 a. m. On the day of the deceased's death, I sent a warrant for the arrest of the accused. He was brought to Parnair from Ghor-Naddi. He and his companion ate bread at my house.

Did you handcuff him and put a rope round his neck?—He was handcuffed, and he was fastened by a rope, not round his neck, in order to prevent his escape. Such precautions, and even greater, are always taken in murder cases.

To Mr. Lang: Such precautions are taken by direction of superior authority. No distinction is made in such cases between European and native British subjects. In the case of natives, even greater precautions are adopted.

Narayen Vishwanath, hospital assistant at Parnair, said he saw the deceased when he was brought to the hospital. Witness described the course the bullet had taken. There were no other marks on deceased's body. Witness extracted the bullet before the court on the 28th May. The deceased died of peritonitis on the morning of the 29th May. Witness found wounds on the back of Khundoo's left hand, and one wound in his head, and another near the ear.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac: I hold a certificate as a third class hospital assistant from the Poona Medical School. I get a salary of Rs. 25 a month. I have been eight years in the service. I should have admitted the deceased even at 10 p.m. without a pass. Peritonitis had set in when the deceased was admitted in the morning. One case of peritonitis was treated by me, and it proved fatal.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: You mean your treatment was fatal. (Laughter.)

Witness continued: A "post mortem" examination of the deceased was made. The peritonium and the intestines were injured, and there was hemorrhage. I do not think that the man's life could have been saved, because the intestines must have been inflamed one or two hours after the bullet entered the body. I also examined the woman when she was brought to the Superintendent of Police. I do not know who brought her there. The wound on her breast was a contused wound, and I thought it was a bullet wound. It was a circular wound. I thought the bullet must have been of the same size as the bullet, I had extracted from the deceased's body.

Mr. Lang: That is the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said he did not propose to call any evidence.

The prisoner was asked if he wished to say anything in his defence. In answer to the court, he said:—I went there on account of my wife being insulted by the police patel and the people of the village, simply to ask the reason why the insults were given; and if they were willing, I would compromise the case for a small sum of Rs. 25. The reason for having the revolver with me was for my protection; as in the district which I had to pass through before reaching Dhotra, several cases of dacoity had occurred. I myself passed a band of dacoits near Ghor-Naddi, and only saved myself by galloping off. On reaching Dhotra, about 10 a.m., there were some people selling fruit, and the village people, sitting by, numbering about 50. On reaching the chowrey, I asked for the police patel. He said he was the patel. I then enquired for the kulkurnee. He was not there. But while sending for him, the people who were there collected round my horse. Those who were sitting about came to where I was standing. The kulkurnee having arrived I stated the reason why I had come. The crowd pressed upon our horses. I twice asked the police patel to tell the people to keep back. He did so, but the people did not listen. One man came forward and snatched the stick violently from my right hand. Seeing myself in danger, I took the pistol out of my pocket and pointed it to the ground with the intent to frighten only. At this time, a man pulled my left foot out of the stirrup as if to throw me off, in trying to save myself, I caught the saddle with my right hand, and the pistol went off. I did not know until some time afterwards that any one was wounded. I was then severely beaten and dragged off the horse twice, and fell to the ground with a clump of wood struck on the head. While I lay insensible on the ground, I was dragged to the chowrey, and there more beaten, and robbed.

To the judge: The paper found with me was read out to the men present.

His lordship warned the prisoner that he need not answer the questions he was going to put him unless he chose to do so.

His lordship: Did you demand Rs. 25 from the men?—No, my lord.

Can you explain why the villagers ill-treated you?—I cannot say, my lord.

Was any Hindu with you?—Yes, my lord.

Did he read out the paper?—Yes, my lord.

After the paper was read, was there an altercation between you and the villagers?—No, my lord.

How were you beaten?—I was struck with a large stone in the back, then with a stone on the right knee, and was dragged off the horse.

Was the pistol loaded when you went to the village?—Yes, my lord, five chambers only.

After the pistol went off in the manner you have described, were any other shots fired?—Yes, my lord.

How many?—Four remaining four.

Did you fire them?—Yes, my lord.

Why?—In the first place, the second shot was fired on account of the crowd pressing round me. That bullet went into a high mud wall. Of the remaining three, one was fired to the ground, and two at the chowrey. My reason for doing so was that those who got the pistol would injure themselves and injure me. Those four shots injured no one. When I gave up the pistol, the remaining bullet was one bullet was undischarged?—That is wrong, my lord. There were 50 cartridges in the box at Parnair. Those that were in the box had never been used. It was a complete box.

Do you wish to say anything more?—No, my lord.

At this stage, the court adjourned until 11 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

THE ALLEGED INSANE MURDERER.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, before the rising of the court, applied that the case against Gayadin Rugbaridayal, who was charged with murder on the coroner's warrant, be traversed to the next Sessions. The accused had not yet been placed before a magistrate; but had been committed to the Sessions by the coroner. The accused was not insane according to medical opinion at present; and if the case was traversed he would be tried before a magistrate before his commitment to the Sessions. His lordship ordered the case to be traversed to the next Session.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 6.

Barlow, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Mhow.

JULY 6.

Peile, Lt, Bo, Adjt, B V A, off leave, from Australia.
Parrott, Lt-Col, Burma Commissioner, from furlough, from England.

JULY 7.

Spilsbury, Major, Bo, R E, on leave, from Ajmere.
Castobadic, Lt-Col, M8, R H A, on leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 7.

Cartwright, Capt, Bo, 6th Bo Cavy, on leave, to Karachoe.
Symon, Lt, Bo, R A, off leave, to Ahmednagar.

B

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 50 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Est ablished in 1850.

CHAMPAGNE—JULES GARROY ET FILS. A Sound Light Wine. Price Rs. 42 per dozen. To be obtained from The Bombay Cor., Ld., Fort.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A SURAT GOAT, giving 2 Seers of Milk at present. When in full Milk, about 3 Seers, now in Kid; and a large He-Goat, quiet and gentle, trained to draw a Child's Carriage. Apply to "No. 25," care of this Paper.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 61, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND STORES, Large Varied Local Stock maintained. Wholesale Rates for Important Orders. ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD; 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANJOES, Guitars, Violins, Autoharps and Musical goods of every description. The largest and best selection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, by Day, or Month, can be had on Hire, by the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE KDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial solicited.

PEARSE & CO.'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is the Strongest and Best. Per Bottle As. 8: 2 Bottle Annas 5 only. Ask for our General Price List of Stores, &c. Please note our only address—Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantage over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. HEYNON & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book Sellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30'+7'+130 lbs. working pressure, high class fittings, now ready for delivery with Government Inspector's Certificate RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address "MINER," care of this Office

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

IVORY BILLIARD POOL and PYRAMID BALLS. The Rains having set in, we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of well-seasoned Balls in stock. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Myself and Son stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for fourteen days, and during that time we found the Hotel a home. The Proprietor is obliging, same the servants, the accommodation good. Food very good, and terms moderate. I shall always be happy to recommend this Hotel to my friends and acquaintances.—M. THOMAS, Ajmere.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets, Show-room, open daily.

CHEAP ARTICLES, near Crawford Markets, next to Omrigur, Oilmen Stores, Tea, Coffee, Patent Medicine, Tobacco, Cigars, Cut-Cheese, Bacon, Ham, &c., Outstation orders attended.—C. S. DeMELLO & Co.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wales Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per measem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt Rs. 5, Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT IS hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held on the 4th AUGUST, the SYNDICATE will proceed TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS to the various UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 21st July. If any of the applicants are themselves going up for any University Examination this year they are requested to state so in their applications. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained on application to this office.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.
University Office, Bombay, 6th July, 1896.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.
DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.
In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.
Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE HOTEL,
POONA.
IS NOW OPEN.
EUROPEAN PROPRIETARY AND MANAGEMENT.
A Select Residence: Limited Accommodation.
EVERYTHING REALLY HIGH CLASS.
EUROPEAN CHEF AND STEWARDESS.
ABSOLUTE CLEANLINESS.
Previous Bookings necessary.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Colours 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

PATENT GERMAN GOLD
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
For Rs. 10 only.
DETECTION FROM GOLD CHALLENGED.
The lustre and brilliancy guaranteed to last a life time.
V. J. POWELL & CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Oppo: The General Post Office.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
H. E. GENERAL SIR G. S. WHITE, Commander-In-Chief in India.
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras AND GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend

INVALID'S PORT.

A TRIAL of our INVALID'S PORT will convince the most sceptical that it is a really wonderful wine. It ought to be much higher in price. We feel convinced after a critical examination of various Portwines imported into India, that our Invalid's Port is THE BEST. Don't take our word for this, but try the Wine yourselves.

B. SMYTH & Co.,
12, BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
Detailed price lists on application.
B. S. & Co.'s Invalid's Port ..... Rs. 26-8 per doz.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY!
BY
DODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 7.

CONSOLS in London were 1-16th per cent. lower yesterday, at 113 9-16, and French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent., say to 101¼. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged in 1-16d. higher, at 31 7-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 68¾ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88 dollars.

A decline of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-Uplands Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-16d. in the nearer positions, and of 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 55-32d. for July deliveries, and 3 37-64d. for November-December. The market closed quiet; Surats steady; and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 14,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

On the re-opening of the New York market yesterday after the holidays, ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was still quoted at 7 7-16 cents per lb.; but Futures for September, were 6 points higher, at 6·63 cents, and, for December, 4 points higher, at 6·61 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 1,000 bales; and the total figures for this season now give the following comparison with those in the two previous seasons for the same time:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts.....	1,000	1,300	1,400
Two days' do.	1,000	3,700	1,800
Since 1st inst., ...	5,145,000	7,878,4000	5,843,200

A considerable business has been done by our local Mills to-day in Cotton; and exporters have been rather larger buyers, while prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. ¾ per candy in a steady market. The former are credited with 3,300 bales, made up of 1,500 Bengal, at Rs. 153-9; 600 Karanja, at Rs. 180; 500 Compta, at Rs. 190-2½; 400 Julgaum, at Rs. 167; 200 Indore, at Rs. 170; and 100 Miraz, at Rs. 170 per candy; while shippers have bought 900 bales, consisting of 400 Bhowanggur; at Rs. 178-81; 300 Dhulia, at Rs. 163; and 200 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 180 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged in value, and a quiet tone has continued to prevail in both markets, the amount of business for shippers' account having been small in both.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,576	bales.
Wheat	3,128	cwts.
Linseed	8,231	"
Rapeseed	6,078	"
Poppyseed	994	"
Groundnuts	1,327	"
Castorseed	723	"
Rice	9,425	"

FREIGHTS.—Business in this market remains very slack, and the only transactions reported to-day have been a few for Genoa at 7s. 6d. per ton and Havre.

EXCHANGE opened this morning quiet but steady at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 7-32d. at three months' sight Credits; but again very little business has transpired, and the market closed quiet but steady at the same rates, say:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 5-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 7-32d.	"
France do.	1·49½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak and declining at 109 1-8 for cash and 109 for the July settlement; and rates receded to 108 5-8 for Money, an 108¾ for Account, at which they left off.

SHARES.—There has been a downward movement in some Mill Scrip to-day, as per our revised quotations; but otherwise the market has been steady at previous rates. Badham, Pile and Co. are Re. 6 higher, Bombay-Burma Trading first issue, have advanced Rs. 75 per share; and the second issue Rs. 50. Bank of Madras shares have advanced Rs. 55 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JULY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 5-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	129½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	044
Bar Silver	31 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

PORTSAID, JULY 6.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, arrived here the day before yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon, arrived here yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Kobe, left for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 7.

H. M. S. Grafton, from Aden, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Caledonien left Colombo for Bombay on Monday, the 6th instant, at 10 a.m., and she is expected here on Thursday the 9th inst., at 5 a.m.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Direct, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for San Jose, and places beyond in Guatemala are subject to scrutiny.
Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted.
Communication between Bissao and Bolamo, interrupted.
Noumea Brisbane Cable, interrupted. This cuts off new Caledonia.
Bhamo route to China right.
Amoor route interrupted between Krasnoiarsk and Kansk.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th July, 1896.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	7	2	50 p.m.	..	19
Suez	7	3	5 p.m.	..	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th July, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	55	..	4
" Karachi	..	11	..	1
" Madras	..	24	..	1

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th June, 1896 on 141·33 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,500	23,000	20	25,520
Or per mile of Ry. (Mean miles 137·62).	18	163	..	181
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	83,530	6,80,678	1,810	7,66,018
Total for 25 weeks...	86,030	7,03,678	1,830	7,91,538
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,898	19,019	77	21,994
Per mile of Ry. do	25	164	1	190
Total to corresponding date do.	73,262	5,97,584	1,541	6,72,407
Increase for the week				Rs. 3,626
Ditto to date				" 1,19,131

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of
Our late lamented
Friend and Master—

WILLIAM HOWE MIDDLETON, late District Traffic Superintendent and Hony. Major, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer Corps, who died, at Bombay, on the 8th July, 1891, away from home and relations, but among friends and admirers. Interred at Sewree.
His memory will ever be revered and cherished by us.
(Concan District.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KEITH—June 29, at Horne Dale, Masuri, the wife of A W Keith, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1896.

THE speech from the chair at the annual meeting of the Millowners' Association, yesterday afternoon, dealt with a variety of important subjects with the freshness and lucidity that is always expected from an original thinker like Mr. Cotton. The objections raised by the Association to the revision of the Import and Excise Tariff last January were ably summarised in the report, and therefore no need arose for the Chairman to travel over the familiar but highly technical arguments that were advanced at that time by Lancashire on the one hand, and by Bombay on the other. But a speech reviewing the main features of the year's trade would not have been complete without many incidental references to this topic. There was in particular one feature of the settlement that certainly required the notice it received from Mr. Cotton *ex-cathedra*, and that was the manifest injustice done to India in arriving at the so-called "settlement" after hearing one side of the case only. When last December Lord George Hamilton received a deputation from Lancashire asking for a prompt decision, the Secretary of State remarked that he "was bound to hear what Bombay had to say" before disturbing the then existing arrangement. The memorials and papers which Lancashire had taken several months to prepare, and which entered into elaborate and hair-spliting technicalities, had then only been officially placed in possession of the Millowners' Association about four weeks. The reply of the Association to these long and ingenious indictments of the incidence of the duties was compiled with more than reasonable despatch, since Mr. Marshall had to forego his Christmas holiday to complete its preparation. It was sent to the Bombay Government on January 7 last, and forwarded by that authority to the Supreme Government on January 23. And yet a week before that date the Secretary of State had wired to the Viceroy his final conclusion on the question, and thereon the legislation proposed by Sir James Westland was introduced. Thus the question was decided even before the Government of India, much less the Secretary of State, were placed in possession of "what Bombay had to say." To quote the appropriate simile of Mr. Cotton, "judgment was given upon the plaintiff's statement and examination without even admitting the defendant's affidavit, which he was called upon by the Court to submit." As we pointed out in these columns at the time, this action on the part of the Secretary of State was not only unjust, but entirely contrary to precedent. Silence on the part of the Association in regard thereto would have implied the acceptance of this inequitable principle in future cases, so that the Chairman's very emphatic protest is not one whit too strong. The matter is one which affects not merely the Association, but the entire mercantile community of this country, the Chambers of Commerce having been treated with similar discourtesy.

It has been the fashion in Lancashire to assume that the question of these duties is one that almost exclusively concerns the millowners, and from this assumption many of the fallacies underlying the Lancashire arguments against the duties have arisen. As Mr. Cotton remarked, many of the Bombay millowners—himself among the number—are not affected one way or the other by the duties, which do not touch the yarn and goods exported to the Further East. But they do affect the poorer classes, who, Mr. D. E. Wacha in characteristically vigorous language described as "the inarticulate and helpless masses of this unlucky country burdened with an additional load of eleven lakhs of rupees by way of indirect taxation." They also affect the weaving companies against which the handloom weaver has been protected, and whether this is the cause or not, the weaving mills are now passing through a period of great depression. While taking due account of these grievances, Mr. Cotton disavowed, not only for himself, but also for the Association, any sympathy with or desire to further the Swadeshi movement for boycotting Manchester goods, of which so much was heard a few months back. He stated that the Association has again and again refused to assist by advice or suggestion in the formation or furtherance of Swadeshi societies. This line of conduct is sound and politic, for any expressions of sympathy with the movement would have been inconsistent with the principle upon which the arguments of the Association have invariably been based in recent controversies with Lancashire. That principle was reiterated by Mr. Cotton yesterday, when he declared that competition between Bombay and Lancashire does not exist since their lines run in different directions and cannot meet. In support of this assertion Mr. Cotton was able to point to the fact that during the period in which the cotton duties were declared to be protecting the Indian mills at the expense of Lancashire, machine and hand looms took less of the produce of the Indian mills than they did before the duties were imposed. Such small enhanced production as took place went Eastward, and was diverted from local consumption to other markets. The duties had nothing whatever to do with the depression of the cotton industry in Lancashire. For this the millowners there only have themselves to thank, since it has been brought about by excessive production—an error in regard to which Mr. Cotton uttered a few words of warning to local investors, which, however, were subsequently discounted by Mr. S. M. Moses in an optimistic speech.

The view that no competition exists sufficient to justify a tithe of the complaints Lancashire was making twelve months ago is one that every man in India who has a practical acquaintance with the industry will support. But as was evidenced by Mr. Wacha's speech, some millowners are not prepared to go with Mr. Cotton in the view that such competition can never arise. They believe that it may arise from the importation into this country of Egyptian cotton, thus supplying our mills with long-stapled raw material such as India has so far failed to produce. We understand that the endeavour to do this is now about to be made on a larger scale than has ever before been attempted. The Chairman of the Association considers, however, that India cannot successful compete with Lancashire in using imported cotton. But there are those who believe that the necessity for importing the long-stapled varieties can be obviated since the soil of India herself is capable of producing them. This opinion is met by Mr. Cotton with a most emphatic negative. "I am convinced," he remarked, "that you can no more grow cotton in India equal to American than you can produce Broach and Dhollera on the soils of Khandeish and Bengal." The Government of India have spent large sums of money on the attempt to introduce long-stapled exotics in the country, and have so constantly failed that upon the advice of Dr. George Watt, the Reporter on Economic Products, they have given up the attempt. Mr. Wacha, whose critical faculties are never so keen as when he is animadverting upon the doings of a beaureaucratic Government, has read almost all the literature on the subject, but is not convinced by any of these things. He declares that the experiments have been confined to areas too limited to afford an adequate test. He believes that Egyptian soil and climate exists in Sind, the Southern Maratha country, and elsewhere in India, and he urges that extensive and persistent trials should be made for at least five or ten consecutive years. He therefore asks the Association to make "a vigorous and whole-hearted effort for the improvement of our indigenous varieties, and for extensive trials with exotics." As to the first part of this suggestion we share Mr. Wacha's view in common with the Chairman, but in face of the overwhelming force of expert opinion we cannot agree with the latter proposal. A hundred years of failure of all endeavours ought to be enough to convince the most sanguine of men, that the experts are right in their opinion. Mr. Wacha is known to his friends as a financier, but we have yet to learn that he has claims to be regarded as an authority on geological and scientific questions, and therefore we must accept the conclusions of experts on this matter. The need for coarse goods obtainable from the Indian raw material will exist in undiminished volume for many years to come, and hence we cannot see that the introduction of long-stapled spinnings into the Indian mills is a matter of such vital importance as Mr. Wacha seems to suppose. That the Association would be usefully employed in seeking to improve the indigenous varieties is quite true, for the utmost apathy exists on the part of cultivators regarding the specific property of the crops grown or the influences that have in the past, and are likely in the future, to favour or restrict an expansion of production. And yet these questions are of great importance to them, for, as Mr. Cotton showed in the earlier part of his able speech, the economic value of the cotton industry to this country is enormous. The pressure of the population on the soil in many parts of India is so great that any retardation of the industry owing to injurious legislation dictated from Lancashire or Dundee, or from any other cause, would constitute a grave injury to the Empire at large.

WE were the first to voice the public opinion of India in regard to the question of the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Suakin Contingent, and have more than once since then expressed our views on the subject. Hence there is no occasion for us to comment at any length upon the refusal of the Cabinet to accept the advice of the *Times* to "disregard the arguments of its clerks and accountants" and re-consider the decision in regard to Suakin. By a majority of only 85 votes—which is not much more than half the normal majority of Government—the House of Commons has rejected Mr. Morley's amendment to the effect that it is inexpedient to charge India with any portion of the expenses of the Suakin expedition. The comparative smallness of the division may be accounted for by the pairs that are so popular with members of Parliament on an "Indian night." The most gratifying feature of the debate was the united manner in which members personally acquainted with India supported her request for justice to be done. Mr. Maclean seconded Mr. Morley's amendment, which was supported by men of such divergent views on many Indian topics as Sir A. R. Scoble, Sir W. Wedderburn, and Mr. Bhownuggree. The latter, like Mr. Morley, urged that discontent would be caused in India by the effort to saddle upon her charges in relation to a campaign which does not touch her interests. In reply, Sir Michael Hicks Beach enunciated the extraordinary view that but for India England would have no interest in Egypt, and it was therefore just that India should share in the cost of defending that interest. If this is so, what about the Australian Colonies, Ceylon, Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements and other possessions which are best reached through the Suez Canal? Two wrongs do not make a right, and the fact that the course now taken was adopted ten years ago is no proof, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have us suppose, that the arrangement is a just and equitable one. The real truth seems to be that having undertaken an unpopular war in the heart of the Soudan, Her Majesty's Ministers are making India share the cost with Egypt so as to avoid as far as possible the grumbling of John Bull at having to pay an unnecessary War Bill. But the silencing of complaints at Home may sometimes be secured at too great a cost by a Government whose interests are not parochial but world-wide and Imperial.

WE hear from Poona that orders have been issued by Government directing that the Educational Conferences which used to be a feature of the work of the Educational Department are to be revived. We drew attention to this subject a few days ago, in connection with the Conference held in Kathiawar, and also with the proceedings at the last Legislative Council, and pointed out that the official reply given on the occasion did not explain why the Conferences had been discontinued. This very natural inquiry appears to have led to further consideration, which has resulted in the decision of Government just mentioned to allow educational agencies outside the Government Department an opportunity of expanding their views and wishes in the manner so strongly recommended by the Education Commission. It is to be hoped that the Conferences will be so arranged as to lead to practical results beneficial to the cause of education. Judging from the amount of criticism to which the Department has lately been subjected both in addresses and the columns of the Native Press, there ought to be no dearth of subjects. Professor Gokhale's observations before the Graduates' Association in Bombay, and the President's address at the Provincial Congress in Karachi, would furnish some useful material for discussion. It is as well to bear in mind that the object of the Education Commission in recommending the frequent and more or less formal meeting of departmental officers with others interested in education was to counteract the tendency to confine the relations of departmental officers with each other and with outsiders to official correspondence and give an opportunity for a free interchange of ideas which can be best secured by personal intercourse. To aid in the attainment of this object, to bring the Department into healthy contact with outside opinion, the Commission recommended the institution of periodical conferences at which educational officers and others may meet and exchange their views. It is satisfactory to know that at length there is a fair prospect of this well-considered recommendation being carried out.

INVENTIVE genius does not trouble India very much; there are few inventors, and Mr. A. T. Pringle, who has taken charge of the Inventions and Designs Office in the absence of Mr. G. W. Forrest, expresses himself somewhat disappointed. The inventions for the use of which exclusive privileges were sought or acquired during the official year now closed were for the most part connected with railways, the inevitable punkha, tea and indigo, sugarcane mills, water-lifts, and electricity. There was a considerable increase in the number of applications, which, Mr. Pringle remarks, might lead to the supposition that there was much greater activity on the part of inventors in this country; but a closer examination of the figures shows that the rise is almost wholly due to the desire of English and American patentees to acquire protection for their manufactures. Only forty-two natives of India were among the 417 applicants. This is an increase, but the number of Anglo-Indians who have turned their attention towards improving the manufactures of the country in which they live has declined, and this is the cause of Mr. Pringle's lamentation.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with English mails of the 26th ultimo, left Aden for Bombay, at 6 p.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive here at daylight, on Sunday.

AT the annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association, yesterday Mr. George Cotton, the Chairman, moved the adoption of the report. In so doing he gave a survey of the various important matters that cropped up during last year affecting the mill industry of this city. He intimated that so far as spinners are concerned the year has been satisfactory. They must have noticed that, while yarn is much the same in price, cotton, owing to an unusually large Indian crop, and the promise of a big American crop next year, has declined by some Rs. 40 per candy. The margin they now had was due to a decline in cotton, and not to any advance in the value of yarn, which fact proved that customers in India and China could only afford to buy when they could sell cheaply, and that there was a limit to the prices they could pay. The weaving industry had not done so well as the spinners. Weaving had been depressed for some time, and during the past few months many looms had been stopped. They had heard of new mills being promoted in Bombay, and though he believed that they could hold their own with China and Japan it would be well not to increase their looms too hastily. As to the Cotton Duties, they had demonstrated that there was no actual competition between Lancashire and Bombay; and the revised tariff would neither benefit Lancashire nor would it interfere with the profits of weaving sheds of Bombay; but it is injurious to the poor consumer. The Association had no sympathy with the many attempts that were being made to boycott English goods. Lancashire, like Bombay, supplied special wants and the goods of the local manufacturers could not replace or be substituted for the goods imported from England. He submitted that they had a good cause of complaint against Government for the way in which this revision of cotton duties had been carried out before the Association had an opportunity to state their views. The increased rates of freight to the Far East was not more than could give a fair margin of profit to the steamship companies. Mr. Wacha seconded the adoption of the report which was unanimously carried.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, during the last two days, Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabjee and a Special Jury have been enquiring into a charge of murder preferred against a European member of the Salvation Army. The case presents some peculiar features, and the trial has been watched with great interest. The prisoner, William Brodie, is charged with murder in having, on the 26th May last, at Dhotra Budrook, in the Ahmednagar District, caused the death of one Malloo Roray by shooting him with a revolver; also with putting certain persons in fear of death in order to extort Rs. 25 from them under a pretended order from Government; with putting those persons in fear of grievous hurt in order to commit extortion; and, lastly, with attempting to commit robbery. The case against the prisoner closed last evening, when he made an important exculpatory statement. He said he went to the village, on account of his wife having been insulted there on the 13th May, simply to ascertain the reason why the insults were given; and if the people were willing, to compromise the case for a small money payment as a fine. As the district was infested by dacoits, he carried a revolver with him for his protection. While he was explaining the reason for his visit, one of the crowd that had collected, violently snatched a stick from his right hand, and seeing himself in danger, he took the pistol out of his pocket and pointed it to the ground with the intent to frighten only. An attempt was at that time made to pull him off the horse; and in trying to save himself, he caught the saddle with his right hand, and the pistol went off. He did not know until some time afterwards that any one was wounded. He was afterwards grossly maltreated by the villagers, of whom some fifty had collected there. The trial will be continued this morning.

ON Friday, 5th June, the splendid factory of the Hulda Valley Division of the Kornafuli Association, Limited, at Fennie, Chittagong, was partly destroyed by fire, with its contents. The damage is entirely covered by insurance. It seems hardly possible that a building entirely of iron ro

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REJECTION OF MR. MORLEY'S AMENDMENT.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Mr. Morley's amendment, of which he gave notice on the 19th May, that it was not expedient to charge India with any portion of the expenses of the Suakin expedition, was rejected by the Commons by 190 against 275 votes.

DEBATE ON LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S RESOLUTION.

Lord George Hamilton, in moving his Resolution regarding the Suakin question, reiterated the arguments used in his despatch of 30th June.

Mr. Morley, in moving its rejection, ridiculed the idea that the presence of the Mahdi at Khartoum endangered the safety of the Suez Canal, and said that the adoption of the Resolution would cause discontent, and especially when Indians saw the case against Her Majesty's Government enunciated in the Viceroy's masterly despatch.

Mr. J. M. Maclean seconded Mr. Morley's amendment.

Mr. Bhownuggree said the charge was unjust, and, if adopted, would cause discontent which it would be impossible to gauge in London. India, he added, had not the remotest interest in Egypt.

Sir A. R. Scoble and Sir W. Wedderburn both spoke similarly.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that what was now proposed by the Government was no more than what was proposed in 1885, but was coupled with a statement of future policy more favourable to India than was ever before made. India, he said, maintained that Egyptian affairs were rather of Imperial than of Indian interest, and he never knew a responsible statesman advance a narrower view. The majority of the Council of the Secretary of State who were equally entitled with the Government of India to decide such a question held that but for the Indian Empire England would have no interest in Egypt, and it was therefore just that India should share in the cost of defending that interest.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S SUAKIN RESOLUTION.

LATER.

Although Mr. Morley's amendment was rejected by a majority of eighty-five votes, Lord George Hamilton's resolution was carried by a majority of 146 votes, 252 members having voted in favour of and 106 against it.

Twenty-one Unionists, including Messrs. Bowles, Bartly, and Gibbs and the leading members connected with India, voted with the minority, and five abstained from voting.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The entire Press, except the *Standard*, condemns the policy of the Government as mean and paltry.

THE OPPOSITION EXULTANT.

The Opposition is exultant at the diminution of the Government majority.

THE BRITISH GARRISON IN EGYPT.

In the House of Commons, last night, the Hon'ble W. Brodrick, Under-Secretary for War, in reply to a question, said that no British Regiment had been ordered to advance on Dongola, but the British Garrison in Egypt was available if the Sirdar Kitchener requires it.

LOAN OF BRITISH OFFICERS TO EGYPT.

Mr. Balfour, in reply to a question, said that Great Britain was lending some Staff Officers to Egypt free of charge, and was also bearing the cost of transfer of British troops to Cairo.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF CALCUTTA.

Mr. Francis William Maclean, Q.C., Master in Lunacy, has been appointed successor to Sir Comer Petheram, Chief Justice of Calcutta.

ALLIANCE OF THE BALKAN STATES.

An alliance of the Balkan States, comprising Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro, has been agreed upon.

THE BERLIN PRESS AND LI HUNG CHANG.

BERLIN, JULY 6.

The Press here in bidding farewell to Li Hung Chang are markedly cool, and express disappointment at the absence of any orders from his Excellency on behalf of his Government.

SIR HERCULES ROBINSON, A PEER.

Sir Hercules Robinson has been raised to the Peerage.

[The new Peer, the Rt. Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, 2nd son of Adm. Hercules Robinson, R. N., of Rosmead, co. Westmeath, by the only dau. and heir of Henry Widman Wood, Esq., previously of Rosmead, Mar. 1846, Hon. Nea Arthur Ada Rose d'Amour, 5th dau. of the 9th Visct. Valentia; served some time in the 87th Fusiliers; subsequently engaged in the public works for the relief of the Irish famine 1846-7; appointed President of Montserrat 1854; Lieut.-Governor of St. Christopher's and the Leeward Islands 1856; Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hongkong, June 1859; Governor of Ceylon from 1865-72, of New South Wales 1872-9, of New Zealand 1879-80, and Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and High Commissioner for South Africa 1880-9 and since 1895; arranged the cession to England of the Fiji Island in behalf of the British Government, 1874; pres. of Royal Commission for settling the Transvaal territory, 1881; Commr. to inquire into the affairs of the Colony of Mauritius 1880; Director, London and Westminster Bank.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Bombay mails of the 19th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, day before yesterday.

ADEN, JULY 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with mails of the 26th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 6 p.m., to-day, and the s. s. Rome, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE VICEROY'S FORTHCOMING TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The statement that various Durbars will be held by his Excellency the Viceroy during his forthcoming tour, is premature. Nothing has yet been decided in this matter.

RINDERPEST IN CHITRAL.

Reports received from Chitral, this morning, state that rinderpest is still increasing rapidly throughout the country.

THE YEOT RAILWAY ACCIDENT CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

POONA, JULY 7.

The case against Guard Steers was resumed, to-day, before Col. Newnham-Smith, Cantonment Magistrate. His Worship framed the charge against the accused under section 101 (clause c) Railway Act, No. IX. of 1830. On the charge being read, accused pleaded not guilty. He said he had no evidence for defence. After hearing Mr. Sydenham-Smith, his pleader, the magistrate convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to undergo twenty-one days' simple imprisonment.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 19.

THE proposal for a Commercial Union continues to be eagerly discussed. A conference, over which Mr. James Lowther and Sir H. Vincent presided in turns, was held the other day to consider certain schemes of commercial federation between Great Britain and the colonies. Some of the colonial delegates who attended the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire last week were present. A Canadian representative expressed great disappointment that Mr. Chamberlain had left it to the colonies to take the initiative in the matter. It would be as reasonable, he said, to expect the tail to wag the dog. A resolution was carried asking the Government, "as the first step towards the commercial federation of the Empire," to free itself as soon as possible of such parts of the treaties with Belgium and Germany as prevent this country and its colonies from entering into a commercial union on the lines proposed. In one respect at least the discussions that have taken place on this subject have been very satisfactory. They have made us acquainted with the views entertained by leading colonists on the great subject which chiefly engaged the attention of the Congress, namely the desirableness of establishing a Commercial Union between Great Britain and her various colonies and dependencies, while they will also enable the colonial representatives to comprehend in what light their proposals are regarded by those who are entitled to speak on behalf of the commercial interests of this country. The first requisite to harmonious co-operation on any basis is that these two parties should understand each other, and we may hope that this has been achieved. But while the discussions have answered this useful purpose, we fear they may have had another results which affords less room for congratulation. The sanguine expectations which Mr. Chamberlain's opening speech seemed intended to raise, and which probably were raised, have not been fulfilled. The resolution moved by Mr. E. B. Osler, of the Toronto Board of Trade, and the amendment to it moved by Sir Donald Smith, delegate of the Montreal Board of Trade—substantially two independent resolutions,—were neither of them passed, and the sole fruit of a discussion extending over a couple of days was the adoption of a resolution of compromise from which everything of a distinctive character was deliberately omitted. There must have been some disappointment, and it may have been keener than we like to imagine. Hopes which have been unduly raised cannot all at once be made wholly void without producing some slight irritation, and this, however slight, is to be regretted. If any hope still remains, it is based—as may be gathered from several incidental remarks—upon the fact that the opening speech, in which a rather dazzling prospect was unfolded and splendid possibilities seemed brought to the verge of realisation, was the speech of a Minister of the Crown, speaking, as might easily be understood, on behalf of a Government with an overwelming majority at its back. While there is a universal desire that Great Britain and the colonies should be brought closer together, the belief that this end can be best promoted by a Commercial Union seems to be far from general. In some influential colonial quarters we can discern a conviction that a union of this kind is utterly impracticable, at least for the present. We are remined by the Hon. R. Reid, of Victoria, that six out of seven of the Australasian colonies have protective tariffs against all the world. Another Australian representative tells us that most of their imports are from Great Britain, and that they rely upon their import duties for the means of paying their debts. A delegate from Singapore speaks of the enormous commerce which the colony of the Straits Settlement has attracted by its system of free ports, and declares his conviction that any change of our fiscal system would cause the utmost confusion and disorganisation of our gigantic trade. We are further remined that at the Ottawa Congress the motion in favour of a Customs Union was only carried by five votes to three, the Australian delegates having declared against it.

Lord Salisbury has received a deputation from the Congress of Chambers of Commerce, who laid before him the grounds on which they desired greater facilities for trade between Burma and Siam and China. Replying to the various speakers, Lord Salisbury said he attached the greatest importance to introducing our trade into the Yellow River. The distinction between the policy of England and that of other countries was that the latter sought trade in order to get territory, while we sought territory in order to obtain trade. The power of entering the great markets of China from India, where we had really no rival, instead of from the sea-board, was of the utmost importance to our industries and those of China. With regard to means, the House of Commons would never be likely to sanction the granting of money for railways which were not upon our own territory, but what he would say would be this: "Provide a powerful and solvent company, and we will assist you as far as we can to bring you to the edge of British territory, and when we have done that I have not the slightest doubt that we shall be able to penetrate into the territories beyond if we think it desirable to do so."

A detailed report from America upon the prospects of the cotton crop remarks that it is not often, that investigations at the beginning of June afford the means of arriving at definite ideas as do those of the present year. Except in a few localities, the whole course of the season has so far been free from the floods, frosts, excessive rain or drought, incident to the planting and germinating season, which have often made it exceedingly difficult to arrive at a clear and firm conclusion. The first point noticed is the tendency, everywhere observable, to increase the acreage, in spite of efforts in certain States to induce farmers not to exceed last year's reduced area. But the inducements and the power to plant on a scale much larger than that of last year were too strong to be resisted. Prices were so low during the planting season of 1895 that on an average they were not sufficient to give any remuneration to the planters. Moreover, large numbers of them lacked both money and credit—money because of the poor prices they had realised for the previous crop, and credit because the low prices had made lenders cautious in trusting the cultivators. They had, consequently, neither the desire nor the ability to plant extensively. This year conditions were greatly altered. The contraction of credit in 1895 left the cultivators with few debts to pay out of the proceeds of the last crop, and as this realised higher prices than the preceding one their pecuniary means were much ampler. Still even this year the general indisposition throughout the United Sates to give credit freely, an accompaniment of the depressed condition of trade, has not been without effect in the cotton region. Cotton, more then all other crops, is raised on credit, and the general restriction has had some influence in checking the disposition to plant extensively. Still the area, carefully estimated is put down at 20,057,545 acres, against 17,787,663 acres last year and 20,107,000 acres in 1894.

The three leading criteria of the growing crop at its present stage are its maturity, its cultivation, and its condition or healthiness. Upon each of these the conclusions abrevisted from much fuller summaries of reports from all the States are uniformly favourable. Indeed we do not remember a season in which the review of the position at this time of the year was better than that now before us. The plant ever since sowing began has enjoyed warm and stimulating weather, and although from May 1 to May 20 there was want of moisture in portions of Texas and in a large part of the Carolinas and Georgia, retarding germination and growth, telegrams just received report that rains have fallen in sufficient time to avert serious injury. Cultivation has been kept well forward throughout the season; that is to say, farmers have been able to hoe out the weeds so as to give the plant plenty of air and sunshine and full use of the soil. Fertilisers have been employed extensively too this season. The condition of the plant, a most important consideration in view of possible future adverse circumstances, is on the whole very promising indeed—far better than it was a year ago. "Whatever, therefore," says our contemporary, "the weather may prove to be in the future, the plant is in good shape to resist its enemies, and it is hardly to be doubted that, with such a start, the current crop will show a very considerable increase over that of 1895."

With a capital of two millions sterling the Consolidated Tea and Lands Company, has been formed to take over as going concerns and two amalgamate the estates in India and Ceylon known as the Estates of the North Sylhet Tea Company, Limited, and the Estates of the South Sylhet Tea Company, Limited, in which are included the Estates of the North Travancore Land Planting and Agricultural Society, Limited. The present issue consists of 100,000 Five per Cent. Cumulative First Preference shares of £10 each; 40,000 Seven per Cent. Cumulative Second Preference shares of £10 each; 40,000 Ordinary shares of £10 each. One-third of each class of security of this issue, being the largest proportion allowed by the rules of the London Stock-Exchange, will be taken by the vendors in part payment of the purchase consideration; 10,000 shares of each class are reserved for allotment to agents, employes, and applicants in India; and applications are now invited for the remainder of the issue. The Cumulative First and Second Preference shares will be payable as follows:—£1 on application, £2 on allotment, £3, on October 6, 1896, and £4 on November 30, 1896; and the Ordinary shares £1 on application, £1 on allotment, and the balance as may be required. The cost price of the estates in the books of the North and South Sylhet Tea Companies, Limited, on November 30, 1895, was £1,446,342. The purchase price has been fixed by the vendors, who are the promoters of the company, at £1,450,000 for the planted estates, and £150,000 for the uncultivated land—in all £1,600,000.

Mr. McKinley has been nominated as President of the United States by the St. Louis Convention by a majority of about 360 over all comers. This, for some days past, has appeared to be a foregone conclusion. The Silver Party have been badly beaten, a proposal to substitute in the party platform a free coinage "plank" for the declaration in favour of the gold standard being defeated by over 700 votes. This is, of course, of the utmost importance. About a month ago it appeared as if the Silver Party were about to carry everything before it, but fortunately the North and East have been roused to exertion, and the sound money men have been able to make their influence felt. The result, so far as it goes, is entirely satisfactory. The Protectionist policy to which the party has committed itself, will no doubt be injurious to our trade as it was before, but for the moment there will be a sense of relief in the fact that the Republicans are against the currency being tampered with. The battle is not yet over, however, as the Democrats have still to settle both their platform and their candidate at the Chicago Convention. According to latest advices the Silverites who withdrew from the Convention yesterday have agreed to issue an address condemning the gold plank and putting forward Senator Teller as the Silverite candidate for the Presidency.

It was stated two or three weeks ago that the commercial mission to the Far East, which is being promoted by the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, would be of a semi-official character. I now learn that Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, one of her Majesty's Consuls at Canton, has notified the Blackburn Chamber that the Marquis of Salisbury approves of his undertaking the leardership of the mission. It is confidently expected that a start will be made in August next, and the expedition is to last for three years. As manufacturing and other experts will accompany the mission, it is anticipated that considerable benefit will accrue therefrom, not only to the traders, but to the producers of British goods.

The principal feature in this week's Bank of England return is the addition of nearly two millions to the other deposits or market's supply of cash which is, of course, largely owing to the repayment of over a million Treasury Bills by the Government on Thursday last. The total of bankers' balances has thereby been raised to over 52¼ millions, or 14¼ millions above what it was at this time last year. The coin and buillion item, thanks to a large return of coin from the provinces, and also to the receipt of a quarter of a million in gold from abroad, has been increased by three quarters of a million, and now stands at over 49 millions, as compared with 38 millions a year ago, while the reserve is also three-quarters of a million higher, at 39¼ millions, against 29¼ millions at this time last year. The proportion of reserve to liabilities still stands at a fraction under 60 per cent. It is not surprising, therefore that the lending establishments should find difficulty in obtaining employment for all their surplus available cash, and that it is found impossible to prevent rates for accommodation from gradually slipping away. It is true there is somewhat of a demand for gold in the open market for French and German account, and the available supplies of bars are bought up for export; but the buying is not strong enough to take gold from the Bank of England, and the amount of gold on the way to this country from various quarters exceeds a million. How great is the ease is indicated by the fact that January Treasury bills yesterday changed hands at the low rate of ½ per cent. The demand for gold for Germany is understood to be in connexion with the payment for the heavy exports of German sugar, and will only be of a temporary character. For months to come the prospect is one of excessive ease.

A good deal has been written and said lately as to the method of American cotton baling, and the unsatisfactory condition of the bales when received at the ports in this country. Many suggestions have been put forward by the various Exchanges and Chambers of Commerce with the view of remedying the evil, and, amongst others, one in particular proposing to alter the shape of the present bale into a cylindrical form. This is called the "Bessonette" system. We now learn that a large company is being established in New York for the purpose of carrying out this system during the next season. Of course it is much to the advantage of spinners to have their cotton delivered in good order, instead of the dilapidated condition in which American cotton is being received by them at the present time, and it therefore may be to the interest of our readers to study the alleged advantages set forth in a contemporary's report, extracts from which will be found on pages 2 and 3. If the merits claimed for the system be substantiated, spinners will have a share in the saving to the extent of the value of, say, 22lbs. to 24lbs. per bale of bagging and ties, also part of the freight and insurance saving, and a guarantee from the baling company that every bale of cotton purchased shall be of full grade, free from sand and dust, and from the loss incurred by mixed and false packing; in fact, they will receive a solid roll of cotton perfect and ready for manufacturing purposes in lieu of the present very "raw" material. The advantages claimed are that (1) "the new system has been favourably received by the cotton grower, because it enables him to dispose of his crop with a less expenditure of time and labour than before; (2) by the spinner, because he receives net cotton and clean cotton, and in better condition to be stored, handled, and worked than is possible with the old form of bale; (3) by the transportation agents, because cotton in this form is more easily handled and more cheaply carried, and is not subject to loss and damage from exposure to the elements in transit. (4) Add to this the fact that cotton is a package of uniform size and weight, covered with cotton material, can be plainly marked and identified, and that it is possible to mark it without resampling, through a general agency whose guarantee would follow the bale wherever it went; (5) and that finally, the whole process is effected without expensive machinery, and at less cost of operation than through the agencies now in use."

THE Porte has yielded to the representations of the Ambassadors in respect to the appointment of a Christian Governor at Zeitun.

IT is under contemplation by the South Indian Railway Company to make over the Gudur-Nellore Railway (metre gauge) of about 25 miles, to the Bezwada-Madras Railway in view to avoid transhipping arrangements on the part of the latter line as well as break of gauge, the Bezwada-Madras Railway being a broad-gauge line. It is said the Bezwada-Madras Railway will have to pay about three-quarters of a crore of rupees for the permanent-way, station-buildings, &c., of the Gudur-Nellore section.

CRICKET PROSPECTS.

II.

[BY A BATSMAN.]

I WILL now proceed to discuss the merits of the individual players who will form the XI. of the Parsee Baronet Cricket Club, which is also given a place in the programme of fixtures this year. This old club has passed through many phases, but has all through maintained its reputation of possessing a powerful XI. After P. D. Kanga, who has practically retired from the field, Pavri captained the Baronet team, and since the departure of the latter, which is a great loss to the XI., B. D. Gagrat has been the captain. He has been able to give a good account of himself and his men. The team at present consists of B. D. Gagrat, D. M. Writer, D. C. Daruwalla, N. Bharucha, N. Bapasola, R. E. Reporter, A. Vacha, B. Mistry, E. Guzdar, and J. Kapadia. Gagrat made his name as a good bat in 1889, when he put up 65 and snatched the game out of fire while playing in partnership with D. D. Kanga, who made 49 for the Parsees while playing his first match against Bombay Gymkhana. Since that time Gagrat made a steady progress until 1892, when he was acknowledged to be the best bat of the Parsees. His first-class defence and excellent fielding made him a very useful acquisition to the Parsee team, and he often proved of some service with his under-hand grubs. I am glad he is still able to display the same good form, and his performance this season justifies my remarks of the last, season, when, differing from other critics, I averred "he had not deteriorated, but would be found good for a few more seasons to come." Writer is a naturally good bowler, and being a left-hander, he has a great advantage. He bowls good length balls, being a beneficial break from the leg. I am sorry that though he is a first-class bowler, he does not stand even second-class in the important department of batting, nor is he a reliable field. But his bowling being of a very superior class, he could not be spared in a first-class match. D. C. Daruwala is the stone-waller whom I have described in previous remarks. I once more congratulate him upon the improvement he has attained in a short time. N. Bharucha is a very successful bowler, and, like his colleague, Writer, his deliveries are of a high order, but he is no good in defence against first-class bowling, and cannot be relied upon in the field. Bapasola has considerably deteriorated. Seeing him at a practice net the other day, I was surprised to find his cricket reduced to such a poor level. None of his powerful smites were observable, and in bowling, too, he is not so successful as he last year appeared to be. This is perhaps due to want of sufficient practice, but his activity on the field is not at all reduced. He will be out of Bombay at the time of the Presidency match, and I believe for that reason he does not care much about cricket this season. R. E. Reporter was a promising young cricketer, but an awkward smack injured his little finger while attempting a "catch." This made him give up cricket for some time, and the gap greatly hindered his progress. Vacha is an active fieldsman, and his zeal is proverbial. Once, while fielding in a local match, he was running for a catch, and a buffallo happened to go across. He would not let the ball drop for this reason; he at once determined to mount the ponderous animal, and amid loud cheers from his side caught the ball. E. Guzdar is the colt who was tried last year when Kanga could not keep the wicket owing to a stiff-neck. I mentioned then that he was only a third-class wicket-keeper, and seemed devoid of animation. Kapadia and Mistry have but little records of their own to deserve any special mention.

The Municipal Club is the next XI. which plays the Gymkhana this year. This team is a mixed XI., comprizing eight Parsees, two Hindus, and one Christian. Its members belong to different local cricket clubs, and except in the matches they are seldom seen to practise together at a common net,—a drawback from which many teams of repute and fame have often suffered. They include very good cricketers, three of whom I can safely call first-class men, and in the departments of defence as well as attack they are not to be despised. The departure of Mr. Tomlinson was a great loss, but Mr. Michael takes an interest in maintaining the prestige of this club which is worthy of a good sportsman. It is principally due to him that the club is able to hold its own against several first-class XI.'s. The team as it now stands includes:—E. J. Hale, D. C. Daruwala, S. M. Kaka, C. M. Patel, M. Wadya, D. Dadarkar, J. Kirtikar, E. Guzdar, J. Chinoy, J. B. Masani, and A. Affinwala or De Mello. Hale is known to the cricket field as one often representing the Y. M. C. A. team. He is an average bat and can bowl steadily against sound and safe bats. D. C. Daruwala, who belongs to the two teams I have previously referred to, reminds me of those old days when Parsee cricketers did not like to put on shirts like their English colleagues while playing cricket, and would like to have a loose shirt (their "sadra") on, which by practice and experience is found to be most inconvenient, and to an English eye—I should be pardoned for the word—shabby. The same remark applies to Gagrat. C. M. Patel first made his mark in the match against Secunderabad XI., and has ever since maintained his reputation as a free left-hander. Mr. Wadya plays that old barn-door game which is tiresame to look at and tedious to watch. This kind of play ought to be discouraged as far as possible, and I hope next season we shall be able to see this young man improve in the fashion of Daruwala. Dadarkar, a Hindu good all round cricketer, is sometimes seen to slog and punish bowling, but only slow and unpuzzling deliveries. His colleague, Kirtikar, is the prettiest bat amongst the Hindus, and when once set is difficult to dispose of. E. Guzdar, who was tried as a wicket-keeper, but who disappointed his admirers, would do as an average bat. J. Chinoy, like his namesake, is a fast bowler, and, as records show, has given a good account of himself. The rest of the team, Masani, Affinwala and DeMello, are fairly good bats, and in the absence of better men are included in the civic team.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with the English mails of the 26th ultimo, left Aden at 6 p.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at daylight, on Sunday. The Ganges, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rome, brings the following passengers:—

Alexander, Surg-Capt G F
Bostock, Surg-Maj and Mrs A
Barton, Mr A E
Brooke, Mr
Clegg, Mr
Corrawall, Mr J
Cotton, Mr H G
Carey, Mr E S
Cumming, Mr A R
Coulthard, Rev H R
Crocker, Lieut A G
Drysdale, Mr
Dane, Mr and Mrs
Fowler, Capt F J
Garrett, Maj and Mrs V
Hudson, Capt H
Hesketh, Mr
Hodgson, Mr and Mrs
Hornbuch, Capt R P
Handford, Col J C
Leslie, Mr and Mrs
Lushington, Mr R H L
Lewis, Mr L W
Mears, Mr C H
Minniken, Mr G G
Macartney, Mr G
Maloney, Lieut
Nugent, Miss
Nugent, Mr J
O'Connor, Surg-Lt Col
Phillips, Rev F L
Paget, Mr H
Preston, Mr S
Pinney, Capt R J
Quin Col F J
Sethna, Mr R D
Simmons, Surg-Col
Skey, Capt F E G
Toogood, Mr G
Widlams, Capt A C
Young, Lieut H A

BICYCLE stealing by the inexpert has its dangers and disadvantages judging from the following: A man in New York was unwise enough to make off with an old-fashioned, "ordinary" bicycle, and the next day his wife returned the machine to the lawful owner with the following note:—"Sir—I send you back the bicycle my husband stole from you. May it be accursed for ever, and you and everyone else that had to do with it. My husband is an invalid and he wanted exercise. He could not walk, so he took your bicycle for him to ride on. What was the devilish result? He broke his right arm, and his left leg, and got wounds all over his body." Meantime, says the *Globe*, undeterred by the cyclophobic denunciations of Dr. Joseph Parker, Dr. Walsh, the bimetallic Archbishop of Dublin, on the other hand, is reported to be on a bicycling tour in the Moselle. From which it appears that one man's "safety" is not another's salvation.

41,651 persons visited the Indian Museum during the month of June, 1896, the total being made up of 414 male and 144 female Europeans, and of 31,379 male and 9,714 female natives of India. The daily average during the 23 days, on which the institution was open to the general public, was 1,601.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 30th June:—

Read memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 3238, dated 20th June 1896, forwarding a memorandum from the Executive Health Officer, No. 9958, dated 17th June 1896, saying that he cannot consent to any postponement of the work of connecting the privy on Ballard Pier to the municipal drain. Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 26th June 1896, forwarding plan of the work to be done, and stating that the estimate for the work, amounting to Rs. 717, contained in his memorandum dated 18th April last, provides for all that is necessary, but the Municipality may require a mica inlet valve to be provided in addition to other fittings, the cost of which will be Rs. 30 more.

Resolution.—The estimate, amounting to Rs. 717, for connecting the water-closet and urinal with the municipal drain in Ballard Road is sanctioned to the debit of Item 1, Section IV, of the Budget, page 5, and the work should be completed as soon as possible. On completion the cesspool should be closed.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 20th June 1896, reporting that by an oversight the amount of Rs. 13,500, sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution No. 355 of 19th November 1895, for 10 new small buckets and 20 grubbers for the "Kuphus" was omitted from the current year's Budget; that the estimate was framed on the weights of the grubbers and buckets in stock, but in Messrs Simons & Co.'s bill the weight as there given are considerably higher though the rate per cwt. works out the same as estimated for; and requesting that the amount of the bill as presented, at 1s. 2d., or say Rs. 15,300, to allow for landing charges here, may be included in the current Budget to be charged to Depreciation Account, Item 85, page 51.

Resolution.—Sanctioned by appropriation from the Dredging Plant Depreciation Fund. The amount should be included in the Supplementary Estimate to be forwarded to Government.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 23rd June 1896, forwarding letter from Mr. W. B. Green, Lessee, Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, asking for certain alterations to the lavatory in, and for repairs to the footpath in front of, the building, and stating that the lavatory is very cramped and inconvenient, and can be altered and enlarged as required by the lessee and as shown on a tracing forwarded with the letter at an estimated cost of Rs. 203, and that the footpath which is in bad repair can be relaid with Indian patent stone at an estimated cost of Rs. 254. Read letter from Mr. W. B. Green, dated 18th June 1896.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. The expenditure on alterations to the lavatory, estimated to cost Rs. 203, should be met from the provision for Contingent Repairs, Item 34, Section II of the Budget, page 13. The estimate for repairs to the footpath, amounting to Rs. 254, should be debited to the provision for repairs under Apollo Bunder, No. 61, page 44, of the Budget.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 15th June 1896, reporting that barge No. 30, which carries the Priestman dredger, is worn out and requires extensive repairs amounting almost to entire renewal; that the barge is over 30 years old, and its book value is Rs. 2,500; that the cost of a new barge would probably amount to Rs. 14,000, and would take about 6 months to supply; that the cost of the necessary repairs to barge No. 30 is estimated at Rs. 8,558, and it will probably take nearly 3 months to complete them; stating that this expenditure can be met from the balance to the credit of the Depreciation Account; and requesting sanction to take the work in hand, so that the Priestman may be able to work in the Sassoon Dock to prepare it for 1st September for the next trooping season. Read memorandum to the Engineer, No. 2979, dated 18th June 1896. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 23rd June 1896, explaining why provision for repairs to the barge could not be provided for in the current years's budget and stating the advantage of repairing the barge, as compared with purchasing an entirely new one.

Resolution.—Sanctioned, the amount, Rs. 8,558, being met by appropration from the Dredging Plant Depreciation Fund.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 13th June 1895, requesting sanction with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 189, dated 2nd June 1893, to the expenditure of Rs. 3,352-13-0 for paving the Victoria Dock Wharf in front, of No. 10 berth. Read memorandum to the Engineer, No. 2999, dated 17th June 1896 requesting him to state the actual amount that will probably be required for the work. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 18th June 1896. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 22nd June 1896, reporting that the rates for paving the wharf have now been settled and the extra money required for the whole work is reduced to Rs. 1,349.

Resolution.—A further allotment of Rs. 1,349 is sanctioned to the debit of the Victoria Dock Capital Account.

Read letter to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 2057 dated 24th April 1896, suggesting that the roads on Mody Bay Estate being in the charge of the Municipality, the work of providing water-tables be carried out by their officers if they can do it within the sanctioned amount of Rs. 4,028. Read letteer from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, dated 23rd June 1896, stating that the roads in question were taken over by the Municipality on the distinct understanding that the Port Trust would provide water-tables; requesting that arrangement be made for having the water-tables 18 inches in width and laid with proper concrete bedding along all the roads, and intimating that the Executive Engineer, Municipality, does not think it feasible for his department to do the work. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 29th June 1896, forwarding details of the estimate, amounting to Rs. 4,028, sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution No 292, dated 25th May 1888, and pointing out that the estimate provides for water-tables 12 inches wide, but, as the width now frequired is 18 inches, the additional cost would be Rs. 2,024-13-0, which will raise the total amount of cost to Rs. 6,052-10-0.

Resolution.—The amount of the revised estimate, Rs. 6,053, is sanctioned to the debit of the provision made in the current year's Budget, Item 12, Section IV, page 5.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 28th June 1896.	Total from 1st April to 28th June 1896.	For week ending 26th June 1895.	Total from 1st April to 26th June 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour	25	270	21	273
" out of harbour	19	272	20	285
" transported	21	178	8	167
" attended to	2	28	3	16
" warped.....	...	11	2	29

DAMAUN NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing on the 6th instant, says:—In response to a large number of invitations issued by the authorities of the Seminary of Damaun, the spacious hall of the institution in the Fort of Damaun was overcrowded, at 11 a.m., yesterday, by a gathering of Christian citizens of this place including all the Civil and Military authorities, the Professors, the Semenarists, and about fifty students. A dais had been especially erected for the occasion in which his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun took his seat as the President, having on his right his Excellency the acting Governor, Major Gasper, and on the left the acting District Judge, Mr. Francis Moniz. The proceedings were commenced by Father Fornixo, Secretary to his Lordship, reading a report of the last year's work of the Seminary. At the close of the report his Lordship distributed prizes to such of the students as had distinguished themselves in their respective classes, and then made a lengthy but most impressive speech, dwelling inter alia on the progress that had been made by the Seminary, the efficient teaching of the professors, not omitting to express his sorrow at the sickness which prevailed some time last year in the Seminary, confining to bad so many as twenty-three students at one time. Then Father Herculano Gonsalves, one of the professors of the Seminary, read the usual "Oracao de sapiencia," which was a very learned literary production, enunciating the benefits of science, the principles of religion, and the very high qualities of his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. After the close of the learned paper, the Professors took their oath in Latin to carry on conscientiously and with zeal and prudence the teaching of the students consonant with the doctrines of the Catholic Church. His Lordship again rose to pass an encomium upon Dr. Henriques, D. D., D. C. L. (the newly appointed Vice-Rector of the Seminary and a member of a Portuguese family of Goral, in Salsette), who, after being ordained at Goa, went to Rome, and there took the degrees which few in India possess, and introducing him to the Professors and all the Civil and Military authorities delivered a short speech impressing upon the teaching staff the necessity of obeying the Vice-Rector's orders, which would tend to the good of the Seminary, and exhorting the elect-Vice-Rector to devote his abilities and the benefit he had acquired by a special training in Rome towards placing the institution in a thriving condition. After his Lordship had thanked the assembly for their attendance, the gathering dispersed.—The people of Damaun will miss very much their popular Postmaster, Mr. M. J. Moraes, who served as Postmaster for twenty years in the Damaun Post Office while it was in charge of the British Government, and twelve years more since it was transferred to the Portuguese Government, as he retired last month after a service of thirty-two years, to enjoy his well-earned pension. Mr. Morno is the new Postmaster here.

THE town of Kamaishi, in the Northern Province of Japan, has been nearly destroyed by an earthquake and tidal wave, and about a thousand persons have lost their lives.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held, last evening, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, Mr. George Cotton, Chairman of the Association, presiding. There were also present:—

Mr. G. Cotton (Empress, New Empress, Howard and Bullough, Anglo-Indian, Imperial, Leopold, Connaught and James Greaves Mills); Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, (The Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co., Ld.); The Mahalaxmee S. and W. Co., Ld., and the Sholapore S. and W. Co., Ld.); Mr. Sasson J. David (The Standard and David Mills Co., Ld.); Mr. K. R. Cama (The Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld.), Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit (The Oriental S. and W. Co., Ld.); Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit (The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld., the Framjee Petit Mills, the Mazagon and the Victoria Mfg Co., Ld.); Mr. Damoderdass Tapidas (The Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.); Messrs. Vilmaldas D. Thackersey and Mammohandas Ramjee (The Hindustan, the Indian, the Western and the Wadia Mills, Ld.); Mr. Ranchordas Narotamdass (The Presidency Mills Co., Ld.); Messrs. Dharamsey Soonderdass and Goculdass Naranjee Soonderdass (The Madras United and the Khandeish Mills); Messrs. Vijbhoocandas Atmaram and Pranjeewandass Narandas (The Saraswatee Mills); Mr. F. C. Macrae (The Gokak Water Power and Mfg. Co., Ld.); Messrs. Gordhandas Khatow and Moolraj Khatow (Britannia, Bombay United and the Khatow Makanjee Mills); Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey (Bombay National Mfg. Co., Ld.); Mr. D. C. Shroff (City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.); Mr. Rangildas Bhoocandas Hope Mills, Ld.); Messrs. S. M. Moses and A. E. Moses (Sasson S. and W. Co., Ld.); Messrs. J. F. Fernandes, E. R. Khote, and S. D. Khote (Lord Reay Mfg. Co., Ld.); Mr. Cursondas Valubdas (Jewraj Baloo S. and W. Co., Ld.); Messrs. D. J. Tata and Meghjee Kuka (Central India and Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.); Mr. Allana Munjee (The Indo-China Mfg. Co., Ld.); and Mr. John Marshall, Secretary.

The Secretary, Mr. John Marshall, having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report of the Committee, extracts from which have already been published in these columns.

Mr. George Cotton said: Gentlemen,—In moving the adoption of the Committee's report, and in asking you to pass the accounts for the year ended December 31st, I will very briefly offer a few remarks upon some of the more important questions that have engaged our attention during the year; but before doing so, I would like to say a word or two regarding the present condition and future prospects of the industry represented by this Association.

THE INDUSTRY.

So far as spinners are concerned, the year has been satisfactory, though in September and October last it was impossible to buy cotton, spin it, and sell the yarn at a profit. You will remember that during those two months 20s yarn was quoted at 6 five-eight to 6 seven-eight annas per pound, and fine Bhownuggur at Rs. 220, as against to-day's quotations 6 five-eight for yarn and Rs. 190 for Bhownuggur. You will notice that while

our own with China and Japan, I think it would be well to go easy. Remember that our only important outlet is China, and there are some 500,000 spindles being erected in Shanghai and Japan which will work day and night and give a production of some 20,000 bales, per month. It must take time and some bad trade before consumption overtakes this very considerable increase in production. That consumption will increase in a greater ratio in the future than in the past, I have no doubt; but do not let us overdo it as they unfortunately have in many parts of Lancashire, where the average dividends of mills are under 2 per cent. Another thing we should remember is that in the old days, when we alone supplied China, we had it within our power to curtail production by going on short time. Short time with its consequent increase in the cost of production is no longer possible with us, now that we have to compete with mills in China and Japan, who would take full advantage of any increase in the cost of our production to undersell us to their own advantage.

COTTON DUTIES.

It is not my intention to repeat the facts and arguments so clearly put forward by our Secretary, Mr. Marshall, in his reply to the statement made by Lancashire. In that reply we pointed out the inaccuracies in the Lancashire statement, and proved what we have all along contended for, that there is not, and cannot be, competition between Lancashire and Bombay, nor under any circumstance can there be substitution. Personally I do not think that the revised Cotton Duties Act will help Lancashire one little bit, or in the slightest degree interfere with the profits of our own weaving-sheds; the duty, whatever it may be, must, as this Association has always argued, be paid by the consumer; but it has most undoubtedly converted a theoretic protection of 2 per cent. or 1½ per cent. (according to whether our Statistician's or Lancashire's is accepted) between Bombay and Lancashire into a practical and real protection of 3½ per cent. in favour of Native States and hand-looms as against the Lancashire and Bombay manufacturer. And there can be no question that the sacrifice of fifty lakhs of revenue on the finer imported goods and the enhancement of some eighteen lakhs on the coarser goods made in India has caused much dissatisfaction in many directions. Amongst the leaders of Native opinion there is a growing feeling that the interests of India are not sufficiently safeguarded by either of the two great parties, who, in turn, are called upon to government the Empire. This Association has no sympathy with the many attempts that are being made to boycott English goods. We know that Lancashire, like Bombay, supplies special wants, and that in no way can the goods of the local manufacturers replace or be substituted for the goods imported from England, but it is right to mention that your Committee have received many communications asking advice and assistance from societies formed for the purpose of binding members not to use English-made goods, to which communications our invariable reply has been that it was outside the province of the Association to render assistance to such societies. I think our Home friends labour under a grave mistake in thinking that the Bombay millowners are the only class in India who complain of these cotton duties, as a matter of fact many of us in Bombay are not affected one way or the other by them, and have no more than an ordinary citizen's interest in the question. Take as an instance the mills managed by my firm. During the year ended on the 20th ultimo, we spun in all 90,000 lbs.; of this quantity, 82,000 lbs. are for China, and only 8,000 lbs. for Indian consumption, the bulk of these latter being 6s. and 8s. It is evident from these figures that cotton cotton duties do not affect me, and I can therefore claim to speak upon the question with as disinterested motives as many of my friends in Lancashire. Now, quite apart from the question of protection or no protection, I think the Association has a just cause of complaint against Government for the way we have been treated over this revision of the Cotton Duties Act. When Government first determined to alter the Import Tariff and to put in countervailing excise duty on our goods, this Association, while pointing out that an import duty for purposes of revenue was legitimate and in accordance with past legislation, whereas a countervailing excise duty on an important industry was an economic blunder, loyally accepted the position, trusting there would be no further change and consequent dislocation of trade. But our friends in Lancashire were not satisfied, and the deputation made representations to Mr. Fowler, the then Secretary of State for India, who, though no expert, was able to point out many inaccuracies in the statements made by it, and requested the deputation to prepare a written statement which, when ready, would be forwarded to India, so that Bombay might have an opportunity of replying, and that when both documents were before him, he would be able to judge the position and do what was just to both sides. Lancashire took several months to prepare its statement, and it was some time, after its preparation, before it came to our hands. In the meantime there was a change of Government, and our Lancashire friends again pressed the Secretary of State to receive a deputation.

JUDGMENT ON EX-PARTE EVIDENCE.

On Dec. 12th, Lord George Hamilton received a large and influential deputation, and, in the course of a rather lengthy reply, said: "Well, I am fully in possession of the views of Lancashire, Lancashire wishes certain alterations to be made to the existing tariff. I am bound under these circumstances to let Bombay have its full say on any such proposition." The Secretary of State knew the views of Lancashire, but in fair play he felt bound to hear what Bombay had to say before coming to any decision. Although the Secretary of State had the Lancashire statement in July, and we did not receive it until February 4th, our reply to which every figure will bear the closest scrutiny, was forwarded to the Commissioner of Customs on January 7th (our Secretary, Mr. Marshall, having given up his Christmas holidays to prepare it). It was forwarded by the Bombay Government on January 23rd with, I am very glad to say, their recommendations that our suggestion should be adopted. Yet we see from the Blue-Book that on the 16th January, or ten days before our representation could have reached Calcutta, the Viceroy had telegraphed to the Secretary of State the decision that had been come to. This is the way the Secretary of State's promise "that he was bound to hear what Bombay had to say" was kept. This is our grievance: that while Lancashire had every opportunity by statements and deputation to represent their case, a decision was arrived at some days before even the Government of India received the reply which at their request we prepared. Hitherto the Imperial and Local Governments have in all matters connected with our industry treated us with the geatest consideration. We have always been consulted regarding any proposed legislations that in any way affected our interests, and our representations have invariably received the fullest consideration; but in the case of the revision of the Cotton Duties Act, our opponents were given months in which to prepare a statement of their grievances, had several opportunities of representing by deputation their views to the Secretary of State, and obtained a decision on lines approved of by themselves, some ten days before our reply could have reached the Government of India. I venture to think that had Sir Henry Fowler remained in office, judgment would not have been given until the reply we were requested by the Government of India to make had received the consideration it deserved. Judgment was given upon the plaintiff's statement and examination, without even admitting the defendant's affidavit which he was called upon by the court to submit. This is our grievance, and I consider we have just cause to complain.

HALALCORE TAX.

"I trust this dispute between the Municipality and the Millowners, will very soon be terminated on a basis satisfactory to the Municipality, and fair to the mills. All through the discussion, we have found the Municipal Commissioner willing to consider the matter in a reasonable manner, and as the Association are prepared to accept any equitable settlement, this important question, which has taken up much time and attention during the past two years, will, I hope, be settled within a very short time. Our proposal, now before the Commissioner, is that the mills should pay 14 annas per head for this service.

INCREASE IN FREIGHT.

During this month there has been a substantial advance in freights between Bombay, China and Japan, consequent, I presume, upon the Japanese Company joining in the pool which now controls all freight for the Further East. So far, I do not think we can complain, as the increased rates are not heavy, or more than can give a fair margin of profit to the steamship companies. Many members of the Association have expressed their fears, that now the Japanese company has joined the combination, we may see much higher rates. I have no fear of this myself, because the agents of the steamship companies are shrewd men of business, and are fully aware, that any advance on present rates would only tempt additional competition, and a third war of freights to the loss of the ship companies, and no gain to us. All this Association requires, is steady fixed freight, remunerative enough to give us a good service, but not at rates that will hamper us in our competition with the Further East.

WARRANTEES RE SPRINKLERS' INSTALLATION IN OUR POLICIES.

I am extremely glad that the Fire Offices have favourably met our request regarding this most important question. There can be no doubt that, as originally framed, the insertion of these warrantees in our policies, would, in case of any defect in the sprinklers' installation during a fire, have voided any policy. I do not for one moment think that the large offices would ever have taken advantge of the power that the insertion of such warrantees gave them, and can fully appreciate (in the face of the recent failure of a sprinklers' installation) the position they took up; but, at the same time, it would have been exceedingly hard for us, who have the greatest interest in preserving our property, to run any such risk, as the contemplated warrantees would undoubtedly have created. I cannot conclude my remarks without expressing the best thanks of the Committee and of myself, to our Secretary, Mr. Marshall, for his valuable reply to the Lancashire statesman, and for the able manner he has conducted the executive work of the Association during the past year. (Applause.)

AN EVENTFUL TWELVE MONTHS.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said: It gives me great pleasure to second the resolution just moved by our Chairman in his usual business-like way, and supported by statistics and other indubitable facts, which leave hardly anything to be desired. The year under review was indeed the most eventful in the annals of our Association. At no time, I believe, in its history it had to deal with an economic problem of so intricate a character, vastly affecting the interest of the cotton industry, as the one which engaged its closest, and I may say its most anxious, attention a few short months ago. It gave rise, as you are all aware, to a triangular controversy between Lancashire, the Government of India and the Association. And though the interests of India were, as usual, ruthlessly sacrificed to the political exigencies of the Ministry in power, it will always stand on record, that all the honours of both facts and arguments, in connexion with the iniquitous cotton duties legislation, enacted, in obedience to that precious "mandate" theory, on 3rd February last, were on the side of our Association. The answer which it gave to Lancashire has been pronounced on all sides to be not only masterly, but impregnable. All the Indian Chambers of Commerce agreed with it that the theory of protection could not be sustained. At the best that hollow cry could be fairly set at rest by a reduction of the so-called percentage of protection entering into cloths of Indian manufactures. But in trying to meet the Lancashire cry of protection, which was almost airy, the Government, it is a matter of regret to say, has actually created a substantial protection in this country which never existed before. An important attempt was essayed to traverse the many arguments and facts which our memorial bristled, in the Supreme Legislative Council; but it failed. I for one am astonished that the Finance Minister who plumes on his financial omniscience should have, for want of anything better, indulged in statements, the fallacies of which lie on the surface, and may be discerned by even the veriest tyro in practical economies. And no statement in his speech was more fallacious than the one which declared that the cloth of coarser counts made by Indian mills was extensively worn by the more well-to-do classes as well as the masses! and that the masses to a considerable extent used the finer cloths from Lancashire! It argued a profound ignorance of the practical, which, of course, comes of officials of this superior class remaining at Simla nine months of the year and never coming in touch with the public.

THE AGITATION NOT EXTINCT.

But we may now drop a veil over that unjust enactment which has put into the pockets of a powerful and interested class half-a-crore of rupees and in the bargain burdened the inarticulate and helpless masses of this unlucky country with an additional load of eleven lakhs by way of indirect taxation, which, as you know, is always insidious in its evils. The injustice, as Mr. Cotton rightly observed, has vastly aggravated the grave dissatisfaction at present prevailing in the country, and the many financial iniquities with which Great Britain has arbitrarily burdened it, including the threatened one in connexion with the Indian Contingent to the Soudan. (Hear hear.) This is not the place to dilate on the grave political dangers of a policy so unrighteous. But I cannot leave this subject without observing that it is our duty never to relax our agitation on this matter, not until we have seen these iniquitous duties removed, for as Mr. Cotton observed at our special general meeting in January last, an excise duty on home industries of this character is simply "barbarous." Has Lancashire an excise duty on its cottons? If not, why should India be cursed with it? If, however, gentlemen, you were able, as I have just said, to make your case so impregnable against Lancashire, it was owing to your indefatigable Secretary, whose deep knowledge of facts and firm grasp of economic principles and problems we cannot too highly admire. (Cheers.) Our warmest thanks are due to him, as also to the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia and Mr. J. N. Tata, for the alacrity with which they consented, at a few hours' notice, to wait as a deputation on the Finance Minister at Calcutta on behalf of the Association, at considerable sacrifice of their valuable time. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, in the very excellent survey the Chairman took in his speech of the course of the cotton industry since 1892-3, he referred to the figures of production, of exports to China, and of home consumption of yarns both by power and hand-looms. I consider the most satisfactory feature of the industry, as revealed by those statistics, to be

THE GREATER HOME DEMAND FOR YARNS.

In spite of 13·7 per cent. increase of our spindle power, the shipments to China, in proportion to the production between 1891 and 1895, decreased 6·08 per cent. "Protanto," owing to the increase in the number of our power looms, there was a mighty consumption in the country of yarn to the extent of 5·22 per cent. apart from the increase of 1·54 by the hand-looms. In 1891, our shipments to China were 375,977 bales against a total production of 8,98,073 bales. In 1895, the former equalled 376,634 bales with increased total production of 10,71,542 bales. In other words, though our total production in 1895 was higher by 19·23 per cent., yet the proportion of exports to China was 35·15 per cent. against 41·83 in 1891. The returns for the half-year just ended, however, would seem to show an improvement in the China shipments. But, gentlemen, we should rejoice that during the last four years we have, in spite of increased production, sent less to China. In this single fact lies great hope. For, the more we become independent of China, and the more we are in a position to stimulate our inherent weaving industry, the greater will be our ultimate national prosperity. The Chairman has referred to the present flourishing condition of our cotton mills and the number of new ones that are projected, or about to be projected. But he gives you his warning that the thing should not be overdone. In that view I fully agree with him. No doubt there are enough surplus funds which await investments. And if is further true that no industry pays at present so well as cotton manufactures. But it is time that we remembered the story of the goose that laid the golden eggs. I should be sorry indeed if the present opportunity was seized to have more mills, which are sure to disturb our healthy progress. More breathing time is necessary. With the next wave of depression we do not know what may happen.

PROPOSED NEW DEPARTURES.

Meanwhile I may ask whether millowners cannot take a new departure and strive, however tentatively, to spin and weave higher counts. For, gentlemen, you should remember that with the keen competition of Japan, and probably of China also, you cannot expect to reap the same rich harvest in the future as of late. Last year, I referred to this competition as looming in the near distance, and though our Chairman then spoke slightingly of it, I knew he would have soon to change his opinion. I am glad to see he now shares the view I expressed in this place last year. For our future prosperity, it is needful to take time by the forelock. There are two or three important factors to be considered in this connexion: (1) How to diminish by all possible means the cost of production; (2) How to increase our supplies of cotton and improve its quality; and lastly, how to make progress in the matter of spinning and weaving higher counts. As to cost of production, it should be remembered that Japan is fast becoming a large purchaser of our cotton. If we are to maintain our normal prices for this staple, which principally contributes to our profits, we must see that larger exports to Japan and China do not diminuish our stocks for home consumption. For in the proportion of the diminution will there be a rise in the price of raw cotton. There are only two probabilities of maintaining the stocks at these present rates: (1) by a gradually diminished export trade with Continental Europe; or (2) by an extended acreage of cultivation. But supposing for the moment that Japan does not become our large purchaser, and that in future it takes supplies from America, as it is even doing in a small way at present, still there is the probability of its offering in the neutral markets of China 20s yarn of a better quality at the same rate or even a cheaper rate than Bombay. This would signify diminished exports and lower prices. The last may not come to pass, if as I have observed above, our loom power daily increases. But all these external factors are of the highest importance if we are in the future to turn out our yarn at a cost which, in spite of Japanese competition, will be salable at a profit in China. Thus, it will be perceived at once how great is the desirability of an economic production. But we cannot rest there. However cheaply we may produce, if freights to China are heavy, so heavy as to make it difficult for us to compete, we cannot make a head.

THE WAR OF FREIGHTS TERMINATED.

This leads me to another suggestion, namely, the desirability of unity and strength. I am, indeed, sorry to observe that these are sadly wanting among millowners. Gentlemen, I ask you to consider whether if you had persistently and patriotically supported Mr. Tata's disinterested enterprise in opening a new line of steamers to China and Japan, would that combination which we now see in our midst have been made possible? I decidedly answer in the negative. We must not forget that by shipping our products in foreign bottoms at high rates of freight—for I do not agree with our Chairman that the present rates are at all moderate,—we are on the one hand lessening our margin of profit on China shipments, and on the other actually contributing very largely to the drain of national wealth. For all the profits of navigation in the Eastern seas are divided by the four pooling companies. They talk of erecting new mills? Might it not be better if as a beginning we had four first-class steamers owned by millowners? I am quite sanguine that even now we may break down the combination, if only we were strong and united. Here are no self-interests involved. The interests are national, and if our people are benefited, millowners are benefited also. Do we not cry out that there is a vast field for fresh industrial enterprises? Do we not proclaim on the house-tops that we want more indigenous coal companies and iron companies? How much the establishment of the latter might obviate the importation of boilers, engines, and other machinery from England. Consider the saving in first cost. There are the Japanese, who have not the first start in spinning! They began 10 years ago, while we engaged in the industry 25 years ago. Yet the Japanese can build their own ships and erect their own founderies for making machines; and yet we are far lacking in that spirit of union and enterprise that we never think of these. Both iron and coal companies are vastly contributory to the economical progress of our industry, and it is time that instead of running up new mills on the same old basis private enterprise found new channels of development. Again, what is there to prevent us from having a dozen first-class Fire Insurance companies in our midst managed by millowners themselves? Is not insurance a considerable item in our annual expenditure? Should we not see that it is not made oppressive as it is now? See how the non-tariff and tarriff offices have combined together, same as the navigation companies. See how they oppress us by all sorts of iniquitous warrantees. See how they increase their rates by fifty per cent. for mofussil mills? Are we to suffer this

ANNY OF THE MONOPOLISTS

without doing anything, and at the same time, allow them to drain away from India a part of its wealth by way of premia? Is it impossible to break it down? You, gentlemen, with a mighty fabric of cotton manufactures and killed Lancashire trade in the coarser kind of piece-goods, are you incapable of putting your shoulders to the wheel and combining to put down this intolerable tyranny, which so affects your cost of production. Gentlemen, I am one of those who think that the time has come when millowners should seriously cast about for economising in every direction, small and great. Without it, you may depend on it there is nearly probability of a blow being struck at your industry in the midst of the formidable competition which threatens you in the near future. I now pass on to the second of my suggestions, and earnestly urge that this Association will take some serious steps to improve the quality of our indigenous cotton, and at the same time to grow on a scale which may be considered ample for a full and fair trial some of the exotics, specially Egyptian. Gentlemen, our Chairman has observed that it is not possible to grow exotics. There are many who share his opinion. Even the local Chamber of Commerce in years gone by has expressed itself in a similar strain. The Government also has, after almost a century of experiments to grow Americans and Egyptians, at a cost well-nigh amounting to a crore of rupees, given up doing anything more in this direction, in the face of such combined opinion it may be considered a folly to urge further experiments. Now, I am not going to be dogmatic on this subject. I keep an open mind. I do not make light of the soil and climate of India to grow foreign varieties. But I will tell you of one thing. I may say that for almost every scrap of literature, official and non-official, on the subject commencing from 1786 and downwards. Of what I am not convinced in my mind after a perusal of that plethoric literature is this: That at no stage anybody seems to have grown the exotics on an extensive scale, on a scale by which they may be judged of by commercial men. At the best, even when planters were imported from abroad, it was experimental on a few acres. Now, I am of opinion that it is not fair to judge of trials made on such limited areas.

IMPROVING THE INDIAN-GROWN SUPPLY.

Is it impossible for some enterprising gentleman like Mr. Tata to grow Egyptians on one or two eligible localities at his own expense, but with the existing machinery available in the Agricultural Department of Government? I remember reading that Mr. Login was specially placed on duty in 1871-2 in Cawnpore to try Egyptians, and he fairly succeeded. There are parts of India where there is, I believe, Egyptian soil and climate, for instance, Sind and the Southern Mahratta Country. If extensive and unprejudiced trials for a few 5 or 10 consecutive years are made, we may be able to learn with absolute certainty whether the opinions now held by a majority of experts can be verified. When we bear in mind the significance of India growing the much-needed long staple, I am sure you will agree with me that the time has arrived for making a vigorous and whole-hearted effort for the improvement of our indigenous varieties and for extensive trials with exotics. On the success of that undertaking will largely depend the future development and advance of the Indian cotton industry. This brings me naturally to the third point to which I have referred. The spinning and weaving of higher counts, with a view to a gradual curtailment of some varieties at least of Lancashire cloth, is extremely desirable. For instance, grey shirtings, which form 50 per cent. of our annual imports of grey goods, and which are valued at from about 6 to 7 crores. These shirtings are made, as is well-known, from medium counts of 30s. and 40s. I repeat that the more millowners pay close attention to this important subject the better. I am sure, if there was established a Cotton Improvement and Supply Association under the auspices of millowners to inspire and extend the cultivation of native cotton and to grow exotics, specially Egyptians, the desired object may be fairly attained a few short years hence. Gentlemen, I have, I am afraid, detained you longer than I thought, but before I resume my seat you will excuse me if I refer to one point in connexion with cotton to which our Chairman referred in his speech, namely, the benefit our cotton growers have reaped in having higher prices than they were able to obtain for their cotton than they used to some years ago. He calculates that benefit at about 3½ crores. Whether it is 3½ crores or 4 or even 5, it matters little. What I have to point out to you is the danger of inferring from this solitary fact that the ryot is prospering. If the economic condition of the agriculturist is to be ascertained, then I must guard you against a consideration of this single fact, as it is most misleading. Various other factors, such as prices of food and labour of wages, and so forth, have to be taken into account, besides the heavy land revenue assessments to Government which are now the subjects of loud grievance in every part of the Presidency. You must not therefore, I repeat, be carried away by the idea, that because the cotton cultivator is realising a better price for his cotton than he did some twenty years ago, that therefore he is prospering beyond the dreams of avarice. With these observations, I heartily second the resolution. (Cheers.)

THE REVISED TARIFF A FAILURE.

Mr. S. M. Moses, in supporting the report, said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution which was so ably proposed and seconded. The voluminous report we have before us bears testimony to the vast amount of labour and attention bestowed by our worthy Chairman and the gentlemen forming the Committee during their tenure of office, to whom our best thanks are due; and also to our indefatigable Secretary for his able letter on the subject of "the amendment of Cotton Duties Act" which was a masterpiece production of its kind. (Cheers.) While the report amply justifies the maintenance of such an Association as ours for the safeguarding of our interests and the consideration of questions great and small affecting the cotton spinning and weaving industry, it is to be regretted that all the labour of our Committee and Secretary, in connection with the amendment of cotton duties was lost owing to political reasons and party passes at Home. The Government has set aside the reasonable and just proposals of the Chambers of Commerce of India and elected to act under the dictation of the Secretary of State for India, without in the least consulting the interests of the Indian industry which they should have had at heart. The passing of the Act has had the effect of depreciating the weaving and enhancing the values of spinning mills of this country. The half measure adopted by Government to conciliate Lancashire in, as it was anticipated, signally failed in this respect, as an agitation has already commenced with the object of demanding the total abolition of the Import duty. You may depend upon it, Gentlemen, that they are sure to succeed, and in their success we may also participate, as the Government will then abolish Excise duties from the Indian mills. Onerous as have been the well-performed duties of the Committee in the past, there will be more arduous and responsible work to be performed by them in the future, and I have no doubt that the continuity of the policy of watchfulness will be kept well in their minds by our able and experienced Secretary. (Hear, hear.)

A BRIGHT FUTURE PREDICTED.

Gentlemen, there are pessimists who view with alarm the extension of our mill industry as likely to cause production to outrun the demand especially in view of the erection and extension of mills in China and Japan, but nevertheless I am optimistic enough to believe in the bright future before us. Looking over the statistics, I find that we have not made such rapid strides in mill-building as it was the case in other parts of the world. Moreover, it is evident that the production of our existing mills cannot keep pace with the consumption of the Far East. I find in 1895, we exported to China and Japan 3,70,634 bales of twist against 3,49,340 bales in 1894, which is satisfactory. We keep on sending to China as much yarn as we could manufacture, and still we cannot satisfy their insatiable appetite for them; and to parody the words of the horse leach the cry is "Ship! Ship." (Laughter.) Whether the Chinese prefer our make or whether the Japanese cannot lay down their yarn as good, and as cheap as ours, I am not yet in a position to say, but I am pleased to observe that notwithstanding the existing keen competition, we have been more than holding our own in the Chinese markets; in proof of which I have only to point out that most of our mills have sold their productions till the end of the year and some as far as March 1897. With the opening of the Red River and some of the northern ports in China, as well as the opening up of Africa, our yarn and cloth will be introduced into regions where they were not seen before. I therefore confidently hope to witness further development of our mill enterprise, and in my humble opinion that the time is still distant to sound the note of warning "to stop building more mills in India." (Hear, hear.) I am sorry I have to differ with the views expressed by our Chairman, on this point, but I cannot help it. The freight on twist being put up in February last from Rs. 8 per ton to Hongkong and Rs. 10 to Shanghai to Rs. 10 and 12 respectively and again the Japanese line having recently joined the combination they have been further increased, on the 1st instant, to Rs. 12 to Hongkong and Rs. 16 to Shanghai. Let us hope that the limit is reached. It is satisfactory to note that the agents of the Japanese line here are large Indian millowners, and I hope that they will counsel their friends against raising freight too high lest the millowners will be placed under the necessity of protecting themselves by organising an opposition line. Mr. Watchn suggested that we should build steamers, although I think it is premature to compete with ship-building with Clyde, yet nothing will prevent us from chartering steamers to run against the quadruple line of steamers. As freight forms an important factor in our trade it is not to be trifled with, and I would recommend the Committee to watch it. Gentlemen, I am happy to see that as years pass by this Association is gaining in strength, influence, and importance. The amount of work that it is doing bears such good fruit, that it behoves every millowner to join it. It is very unfair for those outsiders to participate in all the benefits which by dint of hard battles this Association wins for the mills without contributing their quota towards its current expenses. With these few remarks I beg to support the resolution. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Manhordass Ramji also supported the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Karsondass Vulabhdass proposed that Messrs. George Cotton, F. C. Macrae, Damoderdass Tapidass, Dharamsi Soondersi, and J. R. Greaves, who retire from office by rotation, be re-elected members of the Committee of the Association.

Mr. Ranchordass Narotumdass seconded the motion, which was also carried.

Mr. K. R. Cama then proposed that Mr. George Cotton be elected chairman, and the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia deputy chairman of the Association for the ensuing year, and that Messrs D. J. Tata and D. C. Shroff be appointed members of the Committee. He said that Mr. Cotton had fulfilled all the highest expectations formed of him. He had proved an exemplary chairman, and his long and varied experience in the mill industry had stood him in good stead at the time when the Association had to enter into a discussion with the Government on the excise duty. (Applause.)

Mr. Dharamsi Sunderdass seconded the motion, and it was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, seconded by Mr. Vizbhukhandass Atmaram, it was resolved to empower the Committee to pay from the funds of the Association to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute the sum of Rs. 2,000, being the Association's donation for the year 1896-97.

THE LATE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman then proposed that the members of the Association desired to place on record the loss the Association had sustained by the death of the late deputy chairman, Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit. He remarked that those who had the good fortune to know the late Mr. Framjee, found him to be a nobleman of a very lovable character. (Hear, hear.) He met Mr. Framji at the meetings of several boards, and worked with him, and he might say that it was seldom his lot to sit with a gentleman for whom he had more respect and admiration than their late deputy chairman.

Mr. S. J. David seconded the motion, which was carried in solemn silence.

A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and this terminated the proceedings.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered.....	32	11	31	43	33	31	33	26
Tuesday, July 7.....	0	25	0	45	0	67	0	5
Total..	32	36	31	88	34	48	33	31
Total fall to July 7, 1895	21	43	17	45	18	68	18	51
Total fall to July 7, 1894	24	93	18	45	18	71	18	6

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 7TH OF JULY, 1896.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·483	NW	3	102·7	83·0	62	...	5·70	−0·12
Agra	29·500	SW	7	93·5	81·2	67	0·01	2·33	−2·73
Cawnpore	29·473	NW	3	94·1	80·0	74	0·40	4·45	...
Allahabad	29·494	WNW	5	89·7	79·7	86	...	8·92	−1·49
Jhansi	29·520	WNW	5	98·7	81·2	58	0·01	2·35	+0·34
Jacobabad	29·488	SE	3	97·0	84·5	74	...	1·30	+0·95
Karachi	29·590	WSW	14	93·9	83·0	85	...	7·29	+6·34
Jeypore	29·572	SW	5	92·6	75·9	71	0·65	4·39	−0·18
Ajmere	29·601	W	7	93·0	79·0	79	...	10·79	−7·00
Deesa	29·639	W	9	94·3	78·0	77	...	9·42	+5·03
Ahmedabad	29·646	WSW	3	96·7	80·1	78	...	6·57	...
Bhuj	29·620	W	10	93·5	78·9	72	...	6·57	+3·47
Rajkot	29·690	SW	13	96·9	76·2	75	0·02	10·15	+4·62
Veraval	29·683	W	16	86·1	82·2	83	...	10·16	...
Neemuch	29·628	W	6	89·8	74·6	78	...	10·93	+1·53
Indore	29·660	W	7	89·2	74·1	80	...	5·90	−2·90
Sangor	29·577	WNW	7	89·7	77·0	87	0·12	10·19	+2·19
Jubulpore	29·607	WSW	4	81·4	72·8	97	1·87	18·79	+9·57
Hoshangabad	29·627	W	3	87·3	75·6	84	0·10	11·96	+0·71
Khandwa	29·660	W	14	93·2	77·8	70	...	8·33	+0·82
Raipur	29·598	SW	10	81·8	75·1	90	0·49	14·96	+2·62
Nagpur	29·637	Calm	9	85·2	75·1	95	0·15	13·55	+1·48
Amraoti	29·655	W	8	90·2	76·8	76	0·01	11·95	+3·72
Akola	29·664	WNW	13	92·1	78·8	74	...	6·20	−0·37
Surat	29·673	SW	12	91·1	81·1	77	...	7·57	+0·60
Malegaon	29·688	WSW	12	91·9	75·6	73	...	6·23	+0·07
Bombay	29·732	W	18	87·6	79·0	89	0·03	33·08	+5·31
Poona	29·750	WSW	17	80·0	71·9	87	0·05	6·60	+0·31
Ahmednagar	29·723	W	11	88·9	71·9	84	...	8·05	...
Aurangabad	29·709	W	7	90·8	73·7	72	...	8·75	...
Sholapur	29·733	WSW	10	89·7	73·0	74	0·03	4·29	−1·96
Ratnagiri	29·756	SSW	10	84·4	79·4	89	0·31	24·69	−16·52
Belgaum	29·797	WSW	29	75·2	68·3	97	0·25	18·37	+7·54
Goa	29·783	NW	14	85·0	77·4	87	0·18	30·35	...
Karwar	29·794	W	6	85·0	77·2	84	0·20	32·42	−10·09
Mangalore	29·818	C	3	80·8	73·9	93	1·08	53·13	+7·96
Calicut	29·849	WSW	8	83·2	75·0	90	0·67	48·74	+8·53
Cochin	29·867	NNE	M	87·2	73·7	88	2·49	38·90	+4·56
Bangalore	29·819	SW	14	83·8	65·8	81	...	2·20	−2·33
Secunderabad	29·706	WSW	15	87·1	74·3	66	0·01	4·73	−1·55
Masulipatam	29·674	NW	15	95·1	81·0	60	...	4·59	−2·23
Bellary	29·761	W	12	89·7	75·2	59	...	0·83	−1·39
Cuddapah	29·755	WNW	M	98·2	81·9	31	...	3·56	−1·31
Madras	29·732	W	9	101·0	82·5	59	...	1·73	−1·09
Coimbatore	29·834	W	7	91·4	71·8	95	...	4·18	+2·50
Trichinopoly	29·758	W	12	100·6	81·4	58	...	0·25	−1·78
Negapatam	29·749	NW	10	102·6	81·4	56	...	1·14	−1·07
Colombo	29·831	W	9	88·3	80·1	81	...	8·37	+0·21
Aden (6th)	29·633	SE	11	94·8	83·3	70	...	...	...
„ (7th)	29·614	S	12	93·8	82·8	75	...	...	−0·01

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall: J 1 H=0·22 (32·69); J T H=0·45 (31·88); St G H=0·64 (34·05); C P=0·03 (33·05).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Jacobabad, the pressure has been steady, or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are north-easterly at Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Akola, Goa and Secunderabad, 18 at Khandwa, and 10 at Calicut, Bangalore and Masulipatam. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Negapatam, and the minimum similarly so at Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Negapatam, and the lowest 60° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Cochin (2·49"), over an inch at Jubbulpore (1·87"), and Bangalore (1·08"), and light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Jeypore, Saugor, Raipur, Nagpur, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar and Calicut. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast is rather weak, being about ⅔ths of its average strength on the Malabar Coast, and 2-3rds of its average strength between Bombay and Karwar, thereby showing conditions favourable for light to moderate showers on that Coast. In Berar and the Central and North-West Provinces rain is probable in local showers.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 7.

Tuesday's observations:—Pressure has given way briskly in the Punjab, but elsewhere the changes are small and unimportant. The distribution of pressure is unchanged, the chief abnormal feature being the position of the monsoon. The low pressure trough in Northern India, is much further north than usual and covers the central districts of the Gangetic Plain. Winds are unchanged on the West Coast and slightly stronger at the head of the Bay. The skies have become clear in the Punjab, and are now lightly clouded in the North-West Provinces, Central India and Rajputana. The Bombay current has given light to moderate rain to the West Coast and moderately heavy rain to the Central Provinces. Pachmarhi reports three inches and Jubbulpore two. Seoni, Sambalpur and Sutna one. The Bay current has given fairly general rain to Burma North and East Bengal and Behar. Chittagong, Dhubri, Gaya and Hogra report three inches; Patna, Dinajpur and Akyab two; Sibsagar, Jalpaiguri, Ranchi and Bassein one inch. The temperature is at present excessive in Madrass in consequence of deficient rainfall and it was highest yesterday in West Rajputana, South-West Punjab and the Coromandal Coast districts.

A SELECTION of tales from the *Arabian Nights* has been translated into Burmese by way of experiment. If the work should meet with any appreciation from the people it will probably be followed by other translations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

STILL another Arctic expedition. Mr. J. Russell Jeaffreson, F.R.G.S., whose name is well known in connexion with Arctic exploration and travel, was to sail on July 1 from Tromsoe, in Norway, to Spitzbergen, where after a month, which he will employ crossing and exploring the interior of the Northern half of the Western Island, which has never been done before, and is quite unknown, he will embark on a specially chartered walrus boat, which is to meet him in Unicorn Bay, whence he will, if possible, and the ice admits, proceed to the north-east to explore White Island and the unknown and

THE CALCUTTA TRAGEDY.

EVIDENCE AND LETTERS.

SYDNEY GREEN was re-arraigned, before Mr. S. D. Roy, deputy magistrate of Sealdah, on Friday, on a charge of trespassing into the quarters of driver E. W. H. Moore, at the Narcoldanga railway barracks, with a view to commit adultery with Mrs. Moore; also of committing adultery with Mrs. Moore, knowing that she was married to Mr. Moore; also of abetting the suicide of Mrs. Moore on the night of the 27th ultimo.

Superintendent Sri Nath Pal, Roy Bahadoor, with inspector H. D. Basu, of Ballighatta, prosecuted. The accused was not represented.

The Magistrate: Have you any documentary evidence to prove your birthright?

Green: I have no evidence to prove that I am a European British-born subject. I have thought it right to waive my claim to be tried by a European magistrate, and therefore do not object to be tried at this court. (The accused submitted a written statement to this effect.)

Edwin William Harrison Moore was first called. He said: I live at Narcoldanga, and work as a driver on the E. B. S. Railway. About two months ago I met the accused for the first time at my house, and he was introduced to me by my wife as Mrs. Green's son. I knew Mrs. Green. About a month after this I met the accused again at my house. This time it was just before sunset. I returned from my work at that hour, and when I came to the door of the dining-room I saw the accused sitting near my wife, who was writing a letter. I walked straight through and went upstairs, and called my wife. She came upstairs alone. I took her to task for sitting alongside of the boy. She made some excuse, but I asked her to let Green know that I would not allow him to visit my house under any circumstances. She said that he had left the house already. On the third day after this I went with my train to Bogula for fifteen days. I came back after that, and stayed in the house for three or four days. After that I was sent by the railway medical officer to the Calcutta Medical College Hospital. While in hospital I received an anonymous letter, which I am not in a position to produce, as I gave it to my wife, and I cannot say what she has done with it. On the day I received the anonymous letter, my wife came to see me in the hospital in the evening. The purport of the anonymous letter was that if I would come to my house at 10 p.m. that day I should see the true state of things. The letter did not give any address or the name of the writer. Besides this anonymous letter, I heard from a servant that the accused was still in the habit of visiting my house. I therefore told my wife to tell Green, in case he visited my house again, that I would run him in for trespass. She went home. Next day I took leave for two hours. It was the 23rd of June. I came home that day and asked my wife whether she had warned Green. She said that she had not warned Green. I told her that if she did not warn him, it was my duty to tell the servants to warn him. I called both servants in her presence and told them to stop Green's visits to my house. She was indignant at this, because she thought it would cast an aspersion upon her character. She used strong language to me. I gave her two slaps. She immediately wrote a letter and ordered the mali to take the letter to Green. The mali took the letter towards the Traffic quarters. I was upstairs when she wrote the letter. As soon as the mali came back, I stood in front of the dining-room door. I seized the revolver the mali had brought, and locked it up in my cash-box. This is the revolver (shown). I kept the key to the cash-box attached to my watch chain. We made up matters, and before I left, my wife promised that she would tell Green not to enter the house. In the evening I went to hospital, accompanied by my wife. She remained till 7 p.m. at the hospital, and then left me. Next morning Dharmoo, my bearer, came and told me that Green had visited Mrs. Moore the previous night in my house, and in fact, when he (Dharmo) had left the house after his day's work was finished, Green remained behind in my house. On the 25th ultimo I took leave from the hospital for a day and a night, and went home about 9 a.m.

The court here adjourned for lunch.

After re-assembling, Moore continued: On arrival at my house I was told by my servants that Mrs. Moore and Green had gone out for a walk. I waited about half-an-hour, and saw them coming from upstairs. The mali came up to me and told me that my wife and Green were sitting in the dining-room, and that they had a loaded revolver with them. The mali advised me to take a stick, which I did. I walked quietly into the sitting-room and stood opposite the front door. While standing there I heard them talking about love. Mrs. Moore said to Green "You dont love me." Then she asked Green "Why do you follow me?" To this Green said something to the effect that he could not help following her because he loved her so much. I then heard the sound of a kiss and rushed in. I found that Green was sitting on an arm-chair with his coat and hat off, and my wife was sitting on an arm of the chair. On seeing me, Green held up his hand, and I thought that he was going to fire at me, whereupon I hit him with the stick, which broke. The accused ran away, leaving his coat and hat behind. As he was going away I shouted out to him "You scoundrel, if you enter my house again, I shall break your head." As I was shouting my wife rushed towards me. I caught hold of her hand and took up the coat and the hat. I took my wife and Green's things upstairs. When I could not find the revolver in Green's pocket, I asked my wife about it. She said that Green had it. I got it from the mali downstairs, and showed it to my wife. After that I came to court and showed the revolver and the coat and the hat to the magistrate, and had a charge. A police enquiry was ordered. I returned home, and made up matters with my wife. My wife wrote the following letter to me: "Dear Ted, —I am exceedingly sorry you have taken so serious a step over this little matter, result of your own rudeness to me the last time you were home on leave from the hospital, when you told me to tell Sydney Green not to visit the house. If you had not acted as you did, I would have done so. I promise that I will be an obedient wife in future if you will withdraw the case, as it will lead to unnecessary scandal, and disgrace my parents in their old age. Trusting you will do this favour, I am, yours affectionately,—Alice Moore." Thereupon I wrote the following letter to Inspector Basu, of Ballighatta: "Sir,—I have decided to withdraw the charge of trespass I entered yesterday against Mr. Green, as the matter has been otherwise arranged. I shall be extremely obliged by your forwarding the articles (brooch, watch, revolver, coat, and hat) made over for the procedure of the case." I went back to hospital. This was on the 26th June, and my wife promised to see me at the hospital. She did not come; so I took leave for the night of the 26th ultimo. I came home at 9 p.m., and found that my wife was away. I waited for about an hour, and then she returned and went upstairs. We stayed peacefully at home the whole night, and next morning I went to hospital. At 5 p.m. on the 27th June, she came to see me in hospital. She said that she was going to buy a whip for thrashing Bateman, for having injured her character by writing the anonymous letter to me. She further said that she had heard from Green that it was Bateman who had been writing these anonymous letters. Ever since Green came to my house I had no suspicion as regards my wife so far as Bateman was concerned. After all this conversation she left me, promising to call next day. Next morning I got the following anonymous letter: "We have seen in the paper your battle with Green and admire you for it; but remember, we, the drivers, all wish you well. Green is only a fancy man, we think; but we can all there swear and certify that two or three other Europeans call to see your wife in a conveyance late at night. We have noticed your Oorya mali receiving them. He will tell you all, if you give him the stick. Keep your eyes open, John, and be on the watch, and we will assist you, if you keep it to yourself." Immediately after, Dharmoo came and said "Mem-saheb has been killed, and Green has left the house." I received this information at 9 o'clock. Immediately I got into a gharry and drove to the Ballighatta police, and informed Inspector Basu that I had heard that my wife had been killed and that Green had left the house. I took Mr. Basu with me, and went to the house. I did not see Green at that time. I took the inspector upstairs and found my wife lying on the bed. She had bled profusely from her mouth and nostrils. She had a gun-shot wound on the right side of her throat. She was lying on her back, both hands out-stretched, with her face turned slightly towards the left. She had a chemise on, and was covered with a counterpane. I found the letter (produced) which is in the handwriting of Mrs. Moore, lying on the table in the bed-room close to the bedstead. I opened the letter which was in the envelope, and handed it to the inspector, who read it to me. The letter is as follows: "Hubby dear,—You will be surprised and very much hurt at receiving this letter and the news it contains. You know we have not lead a happy life. There is no use in going over the old ground again. I will only tell you that I love Sydney Green, and we cannot live without each other. We have decided that it will, therefore, be for the best for both of us to die. Don't think too hardly of us. It is better we should die than that I should leave you to live with him, which it would most surely come to at a time not very far distant. Give my love to all at No. 59, and say I did not go to see them, as it might have led to questions, and so we might have been prevented, and I will not write as I know all these letters will have to be produced at the inquest. If you are agreeable, give my swing glass (cheval) to Ethel, and a brooch to her, and one to mamma. My engagement and wedding rings you must keep and never part with during your life, unless you are going away and afraid of being sight of my people and you are to give them to them. Don't forget to give Mrs. King Rs. 10 for her boy. I forgot about it till she called this morning. I also owe Mr. Cottle, of Morrison and Cottle, Rs. 8 for the whip, which is a present from me to you for Mr. Bateman's hide, as he is the cause of all the mischief between us. Forgive me, dear, for deceiving you, and hurting you as I know my conduct will. Think of me as friendly as you can. I would have loved you if I could. I tried hard to. I should not have so wronged you as marrying you without loving you. It cuts me to the heart to be obliged to give you this bitter cup to drink, but I trust it is for the best. Take care of my poor dogs. They will miss their mistress. Once again, forgive the past and anything cruel I have said in this letter. One more unfortunate, weary of breath, Rashly importunate, gone to her death.—Your wretched wife, Alice Moore.—My keys are under my pillow. I have locked every thing up."—I found a revolver about a span off from her right hand. The revolver shown me is that revolver. I never saw that revolver before. The revolver had five chambers loaded and one discharged. I made a search in the room with the inspector, and found my wife's revolver. That revolver had also five chambers loaded and one blank. I found some cartridges in the same drawer with the revolver which belonged to my wife. The inspector searched, and I was with him. Besides all this I found this whip shown me in my wife's bedroom. I had not seen the whip before. After these searches I came downstairs and saw Green. The magistrate held an inquest on the spot, and the body was sent to the Alipore hospital for post mortem. This (produced) was the first information I lodged at the thanna. I now charge Green with having committed adultery with my wife; with having abetted my wife in committing suicide; and having trespassed into my house. I could not make all these charges at the beginning, because I could not rely on my information. I did not no know whether she had committed suicide or had been murdered. The day I brought Green's coat to court I saw my wife's brooch pinned on to my wife's gold watch, and both of them were attached to the coat, and her rings were on Green's fingers. I saw them when Green held up his hands towards me. She wanted to use the revolver several times before this, but I never allowed her. She commenced to use it since Green came into the house. I have said before that both the revolvers had one chamber each blank. I found in each of the vacant chambers of the revolvers a discharged cartridge case. She never mentioned to me about the purchase of the second revolver.

Cross-examined by the accused: I never invited Sydney Green to my house.

Green: I can show letters of invitation. This is one of the letters (an invitation card was handed to the magistrate.)

The Magistrate: This is written by Mrs. Moore to you. That is the case of Mr. Moore.

Continuing, witness said: The letter produced by Green is in Mrs. Moore's handwriting. I did not write to Green forbidding him to come to my house, because I did not know his address. I did not make over any letter to that effect to my wife to deliver to Green, as she did not deliver my verbal message to Green. I never asked my wife the address of the accused.

Green: My brother would prove that Mr. Moore had invited us both to his house for lunch.

Magistrate: You can call evidence afterwards. As you are unrepresented I will give you every facility to get out of this difficulty; but what is your answer in regard to the charge of adultery? You said that you spent several nights with her.

Green: Yes, I did so; but we slept in different cots. The case was adjourned, and the accused was remanded to jail.

DR. PILGRIM'S REPORT.

The post mortem report made on the body of Mrs. Moore by Dr. Pilgrim, Civil Surgeon of Alipore, is as follows: Body identified by Sergeant Rahimuthulla, of the Ballighatta police, as that of Alice Margaret Moore, European female, aged 22 years. Under the chin and in the upper part of the throat, a little to the right of the median line I found a small ragged circular wound about the size of a two-anna piece. The margins of this wound are found charred and blackened, and the skin about one inch all round this wound also is found blackened in places from charring of the skin. The wound resembles a gun-shot wound, and is found to enter into the cavity of the mouth through the larynx. On separating the lips the upper two front teeth are found recently dislocated. On further examination the gun-shot wound is found to have entered through the soft structures in front of the larynx, fracturing the cartilages, and then having entered the mouth, piercing through the back part of the tongue in front of the epiglottis, caused the bullet to find exit through the opening of the mouth by dislocating the two upper front teeth. Death in this case must have been due to suffocation from the discharge of the revolver being too close and the flames getting into the mouth and ear passages, and the blood probably also getting into the larynx, and also from spasm of the glottis.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The hearing of the case was resumed on Saturday.

Mr. A. Ghose, barrister, appeared when the case was called, and said that Mrs. Green had engaged him to defend her son. He asked for an adjournment, as he had not had time to go through the facts of the case.

The magistrate said that he had only examined one witness, whose statements Mr. Ghose could read quickly in the local dailies. In the "Statesman" Mr. Ghose would find everything that occurred in court.

Mr. Ghose then left the court, and Baboo Preo Nath Ghose said that Mr. Ghose had left him to watch the case on behalf of the accused.

Superintendent Sri Nath Pal, Roy Bahadoor, with Inspector S. B. Ghose, prosecuted.

Sydney Green was examined by the magistrate. He said: I am an Englishman, and am eighteen years of age. I have no occupation. I knew Mrs. Moore. I was introduced to her on the 1st May by my mother, at 42 Dhurramtollah Street, and a month later, on the 1st June, I visited her house. Ever since then I have been visiting the house. About a dozen times or oftener I have visited Mrs. Moore at her house during the absence of her husband. I have stayed in her bed-room about three times. On two or three occasions I have slept in the same room with her, but in a different bed. I have slept in the house half-a-dozen nights during the absence of her husband. On the night Mrs. Moore committed suicide I slept in the same room with her, but not in the same bed. There was no one else in the room on that night. I retired to sleep at 9 p.m. Between 9 and 10 p.m. I dropped off to sleep. I was awake for about half-an-hour before following to sleep. At 11 o'clock I was awakened by the report of a gun. I got up and found that Mrs. Moore had committed suicide.

Baboo Preo Nath Ghose: I ask that Mr. Moore be sent out of court. The accused is being examined by your Worship before the case for the prosecution has been closed.

The Magistrate: The law permits me to examine the accused at any stage of his trial. If you have any legal objection, state it in writing.

Baboo Preo Nath Ghose: No, Sir, I have no legal objection; but still I ask your Worship to grant my request.

The Magistrate: There is no law which authorises me to put Mr. Moore out of court, and I see no reason for doing so at present.

Green, continuing: I felt her heart and discovered that she was dead. She was attired in her night-dress. I remained in the room with the dead body till 5-30 next morning. There was a light burning in the room. It was lowered. I never mentioned what had occurred to the servants in the house. Though I met Dharmoo, the table servant, while leaving the premises the next morning, I did not tell him anything about the suicide. I did not think it necessary to mention the matter to anyone but the police. Neither Mr. Moore nor any one else ever told me to stop visiting the house. Mr. Moore struck me three or four days before Mrs. Moore committed suicide, on account of the conduct of Mrs. Moore for bending over and kissing me. Mrs. Moore not only kissed me this time but kissed me several times before. While I was running away, Mr. Moore did not tell me that he would break my head if I visited his house again. Mrs. Moore subsequently invited me to her house again, telling me that Mr. Moore was very sorry for what he had done. had no particular object in visiting Mr. Moore's house. I went generally to see Mrs. Moore and Mr. Moore, too, if he were at home. There was no criminal intercourse between me and Mrs. Moore.

Edwin W. H. Moore said: My wife's maiden name was Miss Burgess. She was the daughter of Dr. Burgess, of Howrah. I married her about two years ago. The ceremony took place at St. Paul's Church, in Scott's Lane. The Rev. Grune officiated. I was boarding at the time in the house of Mr. Lewis. He and his family were present at the wedding. I have been told that Mrs. Lewis was related to my wife. I am a Protestant and the marriage was celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England. I am a member of that Church.

Mr. J. H. Lewis said: I live in Calcutta. I am a carriage inspector of the E. B. S. Railway. I have known Mr. Moore for the last nine or ten years. Mr. Moore married my wife's half-sister. I was present at Mr. Moore's wedding. It took place at St. Paul's Church, Boitakhanna, in February, 1895. I signed the marriage certificate as a witness. I also signed the marriage register as a witness. The Rev. Jackson officiated on the occasion. Mrs. Moore's maiden name was Alice Burgess.

Inspector H. D. Basu, of Ballighatta, said: I know Mr. Moore. I saw him for the first time on the 25th June last. He made a verbal complaint to the Sealdah magistrate, charging Green with trespassing into his house at 9, Railway Barracks, Narcoldanga. This (produced) is the first information. This (produced) is the letter written by Mr. Moore, in which he charged Green with trespass. The letter was written in court by Mr. Moore and given to me. I attached the letter to the first information. I made inquiries at the Railway Barracks, but could not find Green. Later on in the evening, Mr. Moore came to the thanna and produced a letter alleged to have been written to him by his wife. This is the letter (shown). Mr. Moore withdrew the charge. He wrote me a letter. This is the letter (shown). I gave back to him a ladies' gold watch, a brooch, a coat, a hat, and a loaded revolver. This is the revolver (shown). He said that the watch and the brooch belonged to his wife, and that he had found the watch and brooch pinned to the coat of Green. As regards the revolver, Mr. Moore said that it belonged to his wife, and that he had found it in the pocket of Green's coat. Mr. Moore sent the letter withdrawing the charge through a servant. In the evening of the 26th June, Mrs. Moore called at the thanna. I returned to her all the articles, except the revolver. She gave me a receipt for them. On the morning of the 27th Mrs. Moore came to the thanna with a letter from Mr. Moore, asking for the return of the revolver. I returned her the revolver. The letter has not yet been found. I shall be able to produce the letter soon. She went away with the revolver at 6-30 a.m. At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 28th Mr. Moore came to the thanna and laid certain information which is recorded in the diary. This is the entry (shown). On receipt of the information, as I was leaving my office with Mr. Moore, I received a telephone message from the Bow Bazaar police. The message said that Green had come to the thanna and reported to Inspector Meyers that Mrs. Moore, of the Narkoldanga barracks, had committed suicide and was lying dead in her bed. The message further said that Green had been sent to the Narkoledanga police. I then went to the house with Mr. Moore.

The court here adjourned for lunch.

On re-assembling the examination of the witness was continued. He said: On arriving at Mr. Moore's house I and Mr. Moore went upstairs. We found the door of the bed-room wide open. I also found a purdah in the middle of the staircase. I saw the body of Mrs. Moore in the bed. Her body was lying on its back, both hands were stretched out, and she was covered with a counterpane. Her face was turned to the left. Her eyes were closed. I saw a black mark on her left eyebrow. She had a gun-shot wound on the right side of her throat. I found that blood had flowed profusely from her mouth and nostrils. There were marks of blood on her bed-sheet and pillows. This revolver (shown) was lying on her right side. A letter was also found by Mr. Moore in my presence on a table, close to the bed. It was enveloped, and addressed to Mr. Moore. Mr. Moore opened the letter, and I read it. This is the letter (shown). I found a whip (produced) on the same table. I searched the room, and found another revolver inside a drawer of the toilet-table, and also found there twenty-two cartridges. Five chambers of each revolver were loaded, and one of each was empty. The empty chambers contained a spent cartridge case. I took charge of the articles as well as the letter. Later on an inquest was held by the Sealdah magistrate on the spot. By order of the magistrate I fired off the loaded chambers of the revolvers. The accused was sent to the house with his brother, Malcolm Green, by the Bow Bazaar police. While the inquest was going on I sent Mrs. Moore's body to the Alipore morgue for post mortem examination in charge of Sergeant Rahimutulla. After the inquest, Mr. Moore charged Green with trespassing into his quarters, committing adultery with Mrs. Moore, and also with abetting suicide. I arrested Green and brought him and Moore to the thanna. I recorded Mr. Moore's statement. This (produced) is the statement. When I sent Green to the lock-up, I searched him and found a cartridge in his pocket. That night I went to 10, Chandney Chowk, in consequence of certain information from Green. As the shops were closed, no inquiry could then be made. Next morning Sergeant Rahimtulla brought me this paper (produced). There were two cots in Mrs. Moore's bed-room. They were joined to each other, and formed one bed. One bed sheet covered the two cots, and one curtain was over the two beds. Upstairs there was only one room, which is used as a bed-room. There was also a bath-room. There was a verandah to the south.

Mannu, Bhisti, said: I am a bhistee in the employ of Mr. Moore, and have been so from last year. Less than ten or twelve days ago as I was going with my mussauk up-stairs at 8-30 a.m. the prisoner told me "don't come now." On being questioned by Dharmoo, I told him what the accused had said to me. On the afternoon of the previous day I saw the accused in the bed-room, where was also Mrs. Moore. I had not seen Green in the house before. I do not know what passed inside the room. It was only on the one occasion on which I was prevented from going upstairs that I saw the accused in the bed-room.

The magistrate: We stop here for the day. Mr. Moore, you are not required to attend court till I call you again for cross-examination; but I have no objection to your continuing to attend.

Mr. Moore: Yes, your worship, it is better for me to stay at home to recruit my health.

The case was adjourned till this (Wednesday) and the accused was remanded to jail.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISN Co's ss Byculla, 1,095 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, sailed yesterday for coast ports and Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's ss Bisagno, 1,498 tons, Captain E Dodero, cleared yesterday for Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Giava (s)	Pevandello .	Genoa, June 15.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Byculla (s)	Stebbing	Rangoon, &c.
	Ksparthala (s)	Robertson ...	Karachee.
	Vindobona (s)	Belien	Trieste via Karachee.

The steamer Bisagno, Captain Dodero, obtained her clearances yesterday, for Hongkong.

The steamer Rosetta, entered for loading yesterday for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July.
3 City of Oxford s....Frame .....Liverpool, June 3.

DEPARTURES.

July 3.—Steamers Bangalore, Scharlachberger, Lismore, Falls of Bracklinn, Shahzada, Karagola, Matiana, Muttra and Strathillan.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—12 bales paper, Surufalli Mamojee and Co.
Hispania s—17 bales writing papers, Abdool Hoosein Hyderally.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—5 cases writing paper, &c, Hussonally Abdoolally.
Thames s—3 cases cassias and 1 case chemicals, Essoofally Mahomedally and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—6 cases glassware, &c, Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co; 5 cases glass bead, &c, Kasoffonoy Caderbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—1 bale cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons.
Hispania s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 28 bales wool, Moocumchund Baiya; 75 bales wool, T Chimondas; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—19 bales hides and skins, F M Hajee Sooleman; 9 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 6 bales skins, Mobobhoy Cassumbhoy and Co; 5½ bales hemp, Parshotum Bhimjee; 67 cwt condiments, H Munchrjee and Sons; 26 cwt peacock feathers, Rahimtoola Dhunjee and Co; 235 cwt dry ginger, and 5 cwt turmeric, Thackersy Pursi; 100 cwt gum, Lalji and Mowjee; 450 cwt gum, Surmally Shurriff and Co; 10 bales skins, E Aboobacker and Co; 13 cwt gum, F M Chinoy; 80 cwt gum, Govindjee Sojpal; 70 cwt gum, Rustomjee C Fateli; 200 bales hemp, Dattatria Balcrishna and Co; 12 cases condiments, M M Poonjiajee; 7 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 9 bales Carpets, Mowjee Bhanjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sonneberg s—1,007 cwt myrabollams, W Bacher; 1,005 cwt myrabollams, Jetha Virani; 259 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 5 bales cotton, P Bhimjee; 99 bales hemp, Isaac Wright and Co; 642 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 200 cwt gum, Societe Generale, Mercantile Paris.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Belfort s—200 cwt gum, Eugeno Meiffre.

FOR HAMBURG.

Sonneberg s—1,625 cwt myrabollams, The South Indian Export Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Australia s—2 bundles woollen carpets, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—10 cwt sulphate of copper, Quan Lun Esoo.
Kirkhill s—27 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Bombay s—50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 170 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 cwt ghanee medicine, Quan Lun Esoo; 28 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Mirzapore s—300 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 cwt onions, Sulleman Hajee Hoosein; 1 box cow bazar, D Mowjee; 1 dubba cow bazar, A Abdool C Esmaljee; 2 dubbas cow bazar, S Dossabhoy and Co; 90 chests opiums, C Ebrahim and Co; 12 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, N J Abrahams; 40 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 1 box real pearls, P F Talati.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay s—330 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 26 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.
Mirzapore s—100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 50 chests opium, N J Abrahams; 115 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 30 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 68 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 36 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 8 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 80 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kirkhill s—700 bales cotton, Joowarmul Huribux.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevent tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all chemists and PERFUMERS. Wholesale Depot: 11, Farringdon Road, London.

PRACTICAL ENGINEER. An Unrivalled Medium for Engineering Advertisements.

"Engineering" would need a story of the most Naval-Warmony appealing to an Practical Engineer.

PRACTICAL ENGINEER. The Leading Paper. Brimful of useful information. 2d. weekly. All newsagents.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE late Lord Selborne's Memorials, edited by his daughter and forming substantially an autobiography, is almost ready. It is a long book, but, judging by the promise of the contents list, not by any means too long. Lord Selborne writes minutely of his ancestry and family, of his own early years, and of the friends he made, and the public work in which he was engaged during his distinguished career. Some of the personalities which appear in the book are Sidney Herbert, Sir James Graham, Sir George Lewis, Lord Dalmerston, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir William Harcourt.

At first Mr. Du Maurier had christened his new novel The Martians, but he has decided to cut off a letter, and the title will not be Martian. In Trilby, Mr. Du Maurier introduced hypnotism as the great element on which the story turned. Judging by the name The Martian, one might suppose, if the tale has an uncanny aspect, that he has gone to the planet Mars for it. The novel will begin to appear serially in "Harper's" for October, and it may be looked for in book form early next Autumn.

Sir John Lubbock's book on the scenery of Switzerland was definitely promised by Messrs. Macmillan for the 30th ult. Sir John tells in a preface how he came to write it. In the summer of 1861 he had the pleasure of spending a holiday in Switzerland with Tyndall and Huxley. Since then he has spent many holidays there, and he became interested in the problems presented by the physical geography of the country. He suggested to others the writing of a book embodying the gist of scientific opinion on the causes to which the scenery of Switzerland is due. Nobody wrote such a volume, however, and eventually he sat down to write it himself.

We shall have some more personal glimpses of Mr. Thomas Hardy in the preface he has written for his volume Life's Little Ironies, in the collected edition. He remarks that a story teller's interest in his own stories is usually independent of any merits or demerits they may show as specimens of narrative art. It turns on something behind the scenes, on something rolled into their history which may have no attraction to the reader even if it is known to him. Mr. Hardy instances this fact in his own case by citing one of the tales in the volume, The Melancholy Hussar.

That story, he tells us, has a certain hold upon him for the unimportant reasons that the aged persons who gave him their recollections of its incidents did so in circumstances that linger pathetically in his memory. He mentions that the extract from the register of burials is literal, and may be read any day by the curious who recognise the village which figures in the story. Several of the other Life's Little Ironies are also true in their main facts, and he fancies that some people may have recognised the Parson Toogood of Audrey Satchel. It is Messrs. Osgood, of course, who publish the edition.

Messrs. Kegan Paul are to publish a work by Mr. Augustus Grimble, entitled The Deer Forest of Scotland. He is already known for several kindred books, and the present one will deal exhaustively with the history, acreage, and shooting accommodation of every important forest in Scotland. Details will also be given on such matters as the best colour of cloth for shooting suits, and the average kill and weight of stags in the case of each forest discussed. The book is to be illustrated by Mr. A. Thorburn, and the edition will be limited to 500 copies.

Mr. Laurence Housman has edited a volume of selections from the black and white works of Arthur Boyd Houghton. Houghton was the leader of what was known as the Dore school of book illustrators. As Mr. Housman points out in his Introduction, he died before he was forty, and he had carried on his labours in face of grave physical disabilities. On this head, and apart entirely from the genius of Houghton's work, Mr. Housman pays a tribute to the heroism of this character. The reprints are chiefly from the original wood blocks, and there are nearly a hundred of them. Messrs. Kegan Paul are the publishers.

Messrs. Putnam are publishing at once a volume by Mr. Walter D. Wilcox, entitled Camping in the Canadian Rockies. Mr. Wilcox, who is an American, has published various articles here and on the other side descriptive of explanation in the Rocky Mountains. In this book he goes to Canada, the scene of his travels being in the vicinity of Banff and Lake Louise, and on the Selkirk range of mountains. Mr. Wilcox and his party had a long and rather remarkable series of camping-out experiences in this picturesque region. He describes the main features of its geology, botany, fauna, and climatic conditions, and gives a series of interesting illustrations.

Dr. T. L. Philipson's book on Famous Violinists and Fine Violins is to be published by Messrs. Chatto. It contains sketches of historical notes, anecdotes, and reminiscences relating to a form of music on which Dr. Philipson is a recognised authority. He has also a good deal to say of famous violinists like Cherubini and Paganini. At the outset he discusses the violinists of the Italian school, and in closing dwells on the minutiæ of the violin as a musical instrument. One chapter, entitled Secrets of The Cremona Violins Made should be especially interesting for most people have marvelled at the number of so-called Cremonas.

The next volume in Lane's Library will be one by Mrs. Gertrude Warden entitled The Sentimental Sex. Mr. Robert Barr's group of short stories, to be published under the title Revenge, will be illustrated by a dozen page drawings. A story entitled A Mountain Woman is to be published by Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen. The author is an American—Mr. Elia W. Peattie. Two volumes of fiction by American writers are also promised by Messrs. Putnam. One is called The Strange Schemes of Randolph Mason, and is by Mr. Melville Davisson Post. The title of the other is The Tower of the Old Schloss, and the writer is Miss Jean Porter Rudd. Messrs. Putnam are issuing a Mohawk edition of Fenimore Cooper, to be complete in thirty two volumes.

The title of the volume of verse by Mrs. Margaret Woods, which Mr. Elkin Mathews is publishing, has been changed to Acromancy and Other Poems. Another volume will be ready soon in the series which Mr. Murray is issuing here on American women of the Colonial and Revolutionary times. The subject of it is Eliza Pinckney. The official work on the Hastings chess Tournament of last summer will now be published by Messrs. Chatto on July 9. It is edited by Mr. H. F. Cheshire, and has twenty, two portraits of the chess masters. Messrs. Methuen have Mr. W. A. Craigie's Primer of Burns almost ready. It is planned on a similar method to his Primer of Tennyson, and has a glossary. The second volume of the edition of Gibbon's Decline and Fall, which Professor Bury is editing for Messrs. Methuen, is now well advanced. The second of Olive Schreiner's studies on South Africa and the Boers will be published in the July number of the "Fortnightly Review." To the same number Dr. Horton contributes a criticism on the Education Bill, and Professor Max Muller a revised version of his recent lecture on Coincidences.

The International Conference arranged by the Royal Society to consider proposals for an International Catalogue of Scientific Literature will be formally opened at the apartments of the Society in Burlington House on the morning of Tuesday, July 14th. A reception of the delegates will be held by the President of the Royal Society on the previous evening at Burlington House, and they will be entertained at dinner by the Society on the evening of the 14th at the Hotel Metropole. On the 15th the delegates will be received by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and on the afternoon of the 16th they will be entertained by Dr. Ludwig Mond, F. R. S., at a garden party at his house in Avenue-road. The total number of delegates appointed to attend the Conference amounts to forty, including representatives of the principal colonies of the Empire and the principal Governments of the world. The British Government will be represented by Sir John Gorst.

Sore Throats

"You cannot use a better gargle than CONDY."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.

"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY."
Sir George Johnson, M.D.

Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this.

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

PURE BLOOD
Is the source of good health.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Makes Pure Blood,
Strengthens the Nerves,
Sharpens the Appetite,
Removes that Tired Feeling,
and Makes Life Worth Living.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, skin diseases, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

General Agents H. K. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

J. R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK by R. Tennent PILSENER BEER BREWED IN SCOTLAND

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - - Spencer & Co.
Rangoon - - Binning & Co.
Karachi: ROBISON MORRISON & Co.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S Royal EMBROCATION
very efficacious for Horses in my Regt
LIEUT.-COL BLUMENTHAL 2nd Dragoon Regt.
1/2 2/6 3/6
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co SLOUGH ENGLAND.
ELLIMAN'S IN GERMANY.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½
FOR SPRAINS RHEUMATISM. LUMBAGO. BRUISES. CHEST COLDS.
IT WILL HAVE ME OR I WILL HAVE NONE!
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co SLOUGH ENGLAND.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering for four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPEC

NOTICES.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND.
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent, and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Specia terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

ROBUST CHILDHOOD
VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.

DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.

DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

SANTAL MIDY

Relieves the scalding pain at once and

CURES

all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in

48 HOURS

Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis —

obtained from the best Mysore wood.

Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.

Beware of imitations

Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS

THE GREAT REMEDY.
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,
For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
Sold by all Stores throughout India.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S TRADE MARK
"GLOVE-FITTING"
CORSET

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.
MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

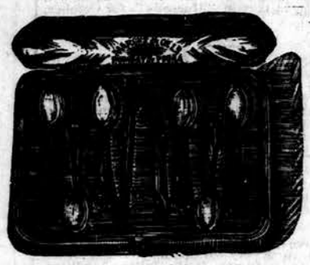
81, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.
HARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c
From £4 upwards.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand
Apply to Messrs. V. K. SHROFF and Co, BOMBAY.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PRESENTATION SILVERWARE.

JEWELLERS AND GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Sivar Fluted Box, large size, Rs. 60.
Do do. small size.. ,, 36.
Do. do. enamelled.. ,, 72.

Silver Camden Whist Markers, Rs. 100 per pair.



Silver Tea Spoons and Sugar Tongs, in case, Rs. 70.

Silver Match Case, as illustrated, Rs. 25.

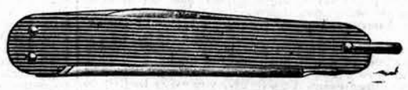
Silver Match Boxes, Fluted or Plain, Rs. 12 to Rs. 25.

Porcelain, Silver mounted, from Rs. 8.

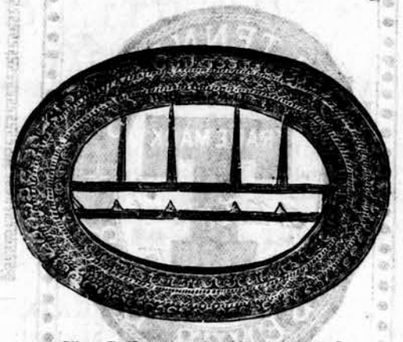
Crystal Bottle, Silver mount, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

Crystal Bottle with Silver mount, Enamelled in colours .....Rs. 32 & 35.

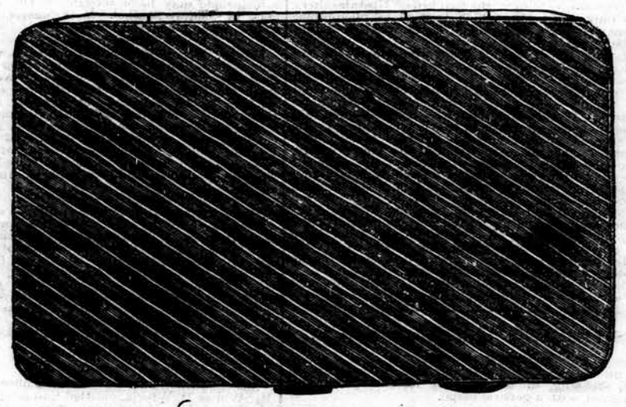
Horn Cup Silver Run and Shield, Rs. 35.



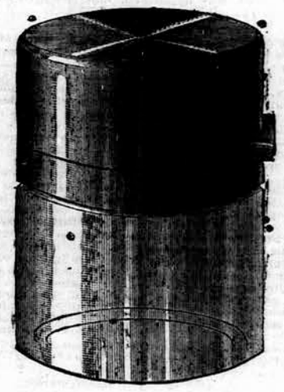
Sterling Silver Mounted Knife, Rs. 15 to Rs. 25.



Silver Buckles, in a number of engraved and enamelled fancy designs, Rs. 10, 12, 20, 30, 35, 40, 48, 60, 80.



Silver Cigar Case, as ustrated, extra heavy .....Rs. 98.
,, ,, ,, Shaped to hold 4 Cigars .....,, 90.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 5 ,, ...,, 70.



Salts or Perfume Bottle, mounted Sterling Silver, Rs. 48.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD SCOTCH WHISKY PURE GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD SCOTCH WHISKY PURE GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.
These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
SOLE IMPORTERS:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

R. DITMAR'S

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR
STORM & PUNKAHPROOF
STORM & PUNKAHPROOF
STORM & PUNKAHPROOF
OF EVERY KIND.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

No. 8080.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR
TABLE-LAMPS
HANGING-LAMPS
LANTERNS
OF EVERY KIND.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

No. 8076
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

No. 8015.
HAMMERED IRON STAND WITH COPPER FOUNT.

R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE.
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

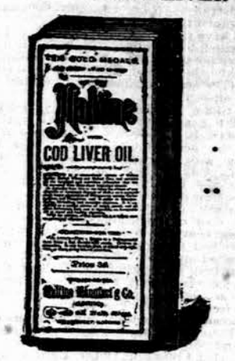
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS
(No Steel in Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

SCIATIC, BACK & other BELTS All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.
Prices:—Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/- Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 33/-
All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.
Consultations, prescriptive Circular, Price List, &c., free.
J. WHITE & Co., Ld., London, 228, Piccadilly, England. Est. 30 Years.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GRARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1 Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.

NOTICES.

Maltine
with COD LIVER OIL.
The most PALATABLE, DIGESTIBLE,
and
NOURISHING PREPARATION of COD LIVER OIL.



"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

"An elegant and palatable preparation."—*Medical Press and Circular.*

The Malted Barley, Wheat and Oats, of which "MALTINE" is composed, together with the fat-forming powers of Cod Liver Oil, make this combination the Food of Foods in Consumption, Wasting Diseases Scrofula, Rickets, and General Weakness.

It is especially liked by children, and generally those who cannot tolerate any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil, take "Maltine" and Cod Liver Oil with positive pleasure.

The MALTINE Manufacturing Co.,
LIMITED,
24 & 25 HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON.

PETER MOLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydrocarbons which abound in emulsions and solutions, and consequently from its pleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "eructation," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.